The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6906. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held yesterday in New-York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Virginia, and Wisconsin, for full or partial State tickets, Legislatures, county and town officers, and in Illinois, Kansas, New-Jersey, and Arkansas, for Legislatures, in whole or in part, and county and town officers. In this State, Massachusetts, and Maryland the contest was admittedly between the Republican and the Democratic Parties. In the other States the Democratic opponents of the Republican policy and party assumed various names, in Virginia calling themselves Conservatives; in Mississippi, Alcorn Republicans; in Minnesota, Independents or Farmers; in Wisconsin, Reformers. In none of the States mentioned has the canvass been an active one, and, as might have been expected, the results show that in nearly all localities light votes have been thrown. Below we give the results of the contests, as far as received up to the moment of going to press, from the telegrams of our special correspondents and the dispatches of the Associated Press.

NEW-YORK.

The result in New-York is not fully determined, owing to the fact that the returns are far from complete. They indicate, however, Democratic gains throughout the State, and it seems probable the Republican State ticket is defeated by a small majority, but that the Legislature is Republican in both branches by a reduced majority. The constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of Judges appears to be defeated.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE CITY.

Up to the hour of going to press a large number of the election returns had not reached this office, which renders it impossible to give the vote in tabular form. Below, however, we give the names of the candidates who have been elected, as far as can be ascertained.

THE JUDICIARY.

Justices of the Supreme Court—A. R. Lawrence and Charles Donohue, (Democrats.)

Justices of the Superior Court—G. M. Spier and C. L. Monell, (Democrats.)

Justices of the Marine Court—D. McAdam and H. Alker, (Democrats.)

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—Wm. C. Conner, Dem.
County Clerk—Wm. Walsh, Dem.
Coroners—Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Anthony Eickhoff, Democrats.
Alderman—Edward Gilon, Dem.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—Samuel S. Cox, Dem.

FOR SENATE.

Fourth District—John Fox, Dem.
Fifth District—J. W. Booth, Rep.
Sixth District—Jacob A. Gross, Dem.
Seventh District—Thomas A. Ledwith, Dem.
Eighth District— ——— ———

FOR ASSEMBLY.

First District—James Healy, Dem.
Second District—W. P. Kirk, Dem.
Third District—James Hayes, Dem.
Fourth District—Charles Reilly, Rep.
Fifth District—Austin Leake, Rep.
Sixth District—Matthew Patten, Dem.
Seventh District—Alfred Wagstaff, Dem.
Eighth District—Geo. Scherman, Rep.
Ninth District—Geo. W. Deane, Jr., Rep.
Tenth District—Louis C. Wachner, Dem.
Eleventh District—Knox McAfee, Rep.
Twelfth District—Francis Murray, Dem.
Thirteenth District—Charles S. Spencer, Rep.
Fourteenth District—James Daly, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Joseph Blumenthal, Dem.
Sixteenth District—Peter Woods, Dem.
Seventeenth District—Andrew Blessing, Dem.

THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Districts.
1. James Healy, 2,238; Burns, 863; Kennedy, 839.
2. Wm. P. Kirk, 1,787; Wild, 1,463.
3. James Hayes.
4. Charles Reilly.
5. Austin Leake, 2,304; Loutrell, 1,690, Delany, 658.
6. Mathew Patten, 2,066; Crowley, 797; Blake, 812.
7. Alfred Wagstaff, 1,633; Clarke, 1,412.
8. Geo. Scherman, 2,300; Nachtman, 1,945.
9. Geo. B. Deane, 2,094; Mathewson, 1,922.
10. Louis C. Wachner, 2,394; Louis Eizer, 1,337.
11. Knox McAfee, 2,163; Buel, 1,514.
12. Francis Murray, 1,769; Southwater, 1,357; Lyons, 541.
13. C. S. Spencer, 2,429; Horton, 1,694; Peters, 110.
14. James Daly, 1,310; Murphy, 885; Schwarswalder, 645.
15. Joseph Blumenthal.
16. Peter Woods.
17. Andrew Blessing.

THE VOTE BY TOWNS.

The following returns show the gains of the respective parties as compared with the election of 1871, when Scribner's majority for Secretary of State was 18,087. The exceptional comparisons will be indicated:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Coeymans—First District, Willers, 24 maj.; Dem. gain, 25.

Coeymans—Second District, Willers, 95 maj.; Rep. gain, 1.

Cohoes—Willers, 196 maj.; Dem. gain over last year's Presidential election, 210; Nichols, 202 maj.; Raines, 204 maj.; Pratt, 202 maj.; Sweet, 203 maj.; Jackson, 202 maj.; Millspaugh, 202 maj.; Dayton, Dem., for the Senate, 253 maj.; Nivers, Ind., for Assembly, 37 maj.

Knox—Thayer, 163 maj.; Dem. gain, 23.

Guildeland—Second District, Thayer, 49 maj.; Dem. gain, 15.

ALLEGANY.

Scio—Thayer, 16 maj.; Rep. gain, 3.

Almond—Thayer, 39 maj.; Dem. gain, 25 over Grant's maj. last year.

Burns—Thayer, 21 maj.; Dem. gain, 66.

Cuba—Thayer, 14 maj.; Dem. gain, 84.

Wellsville—Willers, 28 maj.; Dem. gain, 140.

Friendship—Thayer, 74 maj.; Dem. gain, 56.

BROOME.

Triangle—First District, Thayer, 75 maj.; Rep. gain, 14.

Barker—Thayer, 53 maj.; Rep. gain, 16.

Union—Second District gives the Dem. State ticket 6 maj.; Dem. gain, 27; for the Assembly, the Dem. candidate has 45 maj.; the vote for the Senate was a tie.

Maine—First District gives Rep. State ticket 143 maj.; Dem. gain, 25.

Vestal—First District gives the Dem. State ticket 27 maj.; the town complete gave the Reps. 5 maj. two years ago; the maj. for Dem. candidate for Assembly is also 27.

Fenton—Thayer, 62 maj.; Rep. gain, 10.

Sanford—First District, Willers, 49 maj.; Dem. gain, 33.

Union—First District, Thayer, 14 maj.; Rep. gain, 6. Town complete—Thayer, 18 maj.; Dem. gain, 23.

Binghamton City—Thayer, 103 maj., with one ward to hear from, which will not change the result much. This is a Dem. gain of 103.

Windsor—First District, Thayer, 89 maj.; Dem. gain, 4. Second District, Thayer, 23 maj.; Rep. gain, 8. Town complete—Thayer, 112 maj.; Rep. gain, 4.

Binghamton (town) complete—Thayer, 37 maj.; Rep. gain, 49.

Chenango—Thayer, 98 maj.; Rep. gain, 12.

Colesville—Thayer, 9 maj.; Dem. gain, 78.

Conklin—Thayer, 16 maj.; Rep. gain, 5.

Fenton—Thayer, 62 maj.; Rep. gain, 10.

Kirkwood—Second District, Thayer, 4 maj.; Rep. gain, 13.

Maine—Complete, Thayer, 137 maj.; Dem. gain, 16.

Nanticoke—Thayer, 43 maj.; Rep. gain, 17.

Vestal—Complete, Thayer, 3 maj.; Dem. gain, 2.

Triangle—Complete, Thayer, 97 maj.; Rep. gain, 18.

Lisle—Complete, Thayer, 141 maj.; Dem. gain, 91.

Union—Second District, Thayer, 4 maj.; Dem. gain, 29.

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany—Willers, 101 maj.; Dem. gain, 15.

Perrysburg—Thayer, 47 maj.; Dem. gain, 28.

Stockton—Thayer, 54 maj.; Dem. gain, 43. Hopkins, 96 maj.

Salamanca—Willers, 13 maj.; Dem. gain, 14.

Hinsdale—Willers, 48 maj.; Rep. gain, 15.

Otto—Thayer, 39 maj.; Dem. gain, 55.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Brutus—Thayer, 208; Rep. gain, 6.

Ledyard—Thayer, 243; Rep. gain, 43.

Mentz—Willers, 83; Rep. gain, 11.

Springport—Thayer, 81 maj.; Rep. gain, 29.

Auburn City—Thayer, 736 maj.; Dem. gain, 68; Mead, 800 maj.; Woodin, Rep., for Senate, 636 maj. Both Rep. members for Assembly are elected.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Dunkirk—Willers, 246 maj.; Dem. gain, 225.

Chautauqua—Thayer, 77 maj.; Rep. gain, 6.

Hanover—First District, Thayer, 36 maj.; Dem. gain, 4; Dow, Rep., for the Senate, 37 maj.; Heller, Rep., for Assembly, 20 maj.

Charlotte—Willers, 40 maj.; Rep. gain, 1.

Carroll—Thayer, 64 maj.; Dem. gain, 62.

CHENANGO.

Greene—Willers, 71; Dem. gain, 42.

Oxford—Thayer, 54; Dem. gain, 53.

Norwich—Thayer, 17 maj.; Dem. gain, 225.

CLINTON.

Champlain—First District, Thayer, 26 maj.; Dem. gain, 78.

Saranac—First District, Thayer, 71 maj.; Rep. gain, 31.

Clinton Mills—Willers, 170 maj.; Dem. gain, 20.

COLUMBIA.

Ghent—Thayer, 24; Dem. gain, 86; Fort, 22 maj.

Kinderhook—Willers, 162 maj.; Dem. gain, 84; Ray, for State Senate, 165 maj.; Farrar, for Assembly, 247 maj.

New-Lebanon—Willers' maj. 33; Dem. gain, 66.

Chatham—First District, Willers, 11 maj.; Dem. gain, 43.

Canaan—Thayer, 66 maj.; Dem. gain, 29.

City of Hudson—Willers' maj. 177; Dem. gain, 41.

CORTLAND.

Cortlandville—Third District, Thayer, 125; Dem. gain, 6.

Marathon—Thayer, 29 maj.; Dem. gain, 92.

La Peer—Thayer, 3 maj.; Dem. gain, 49.

Preble—Willers, 57 maj.; Dem. gain, 20.

Harford—Thayer, 47 maj.; Dem. gain, 1.

Cortland—Thayer, 459 maj.; Dem. gain, 60.

Cortlandville—Against the Constitutional Amendment, 224.

CHEMUNG.

Elmira City complete—Willers, 1,981; Thayer, 1,746; Dem. maj., 235; Dem. gain, 50.

Ashland—Thayer, 49 maj.; Rep. gain, 13.

Chemung—Thayer, 57 maj.; Dem. gain, 1.

Elmira (town)—Willers, 42 maj.; Dem. gain, 1.

Afton—First District, Willers, 65 maj. The town gave 95 Rep. maj. two years ago.

Bainbridge—Thayer, 10 maj.; Dem. gain, 121.

DUTCHESS.

Dover—First District, Willers, 1 maj.; Dem. gain, 72.

Pawling—Willers, 74 maj.; Dem gain, 301.

Pine Plains—Willers, 33 maj.; Dem. grain, 84; Hyde Park, Willers, 23 maj.; Dem. gain, 51; Nichols, 27 maj.; Raines, 25 maj.; Pratt, 25 maj.; Sweet, 25 maj.; Jackson, 25 maj.; Millspangh, 25 maj.; Ray, for the Senate, 19 maj.; Broas, for Assembly, 26 maj.

Dover—Both districts, Willers, 19 maj.; Dem. gain, 120; Ray, Democrat, for Senate, 39 maj.; Mackin, Democrat, for Assembly, 40 maj.

Amenia—First District, Willers, 40 maj.; Dem. gain, 107.

The City of Poughkeepsie, complete—First Ward, Willers, 179 maj.; Second Ward, Willers, 93 maj.; Third Ward, Thayer, 109 maj.; Fourth Ward, Thayer, 43 maj.; Fifth Ward, Willers, 36 maj.; Sixth Ward, Willers, 62 maj.; total Dem. maj., 87; Dem. gain, 830.

Rhinebeck—Thayer, 27 maj.; Dem. gain, 124; Hopkins, 27 maj.; Fort, 25 maj.; Silliman, 28; Mead, 27 maj.; Taylor, 25; Platt, 27 maj.; Winslow, 27 maj.; Hogeboom, Rep., for Senate, 40 maj.; Halstead, for Sheriff, 74 maj.; Broas, Dem., for Assembly, 37 maj.

Pine Plains—Willers, 32 maj.; Dem. gain, 83.

Fishkill—Fourth District, Thayer, 21 maj.; Dem. gain, 7. Second District, Willers, 7 maj.; Dem. gain, 122.

Poughkeepsie (town)—Willers, 73 maj.; Dem. gain, 74.

Milan—Willers, 14 maj.; Dem. gain, 94.

Red Hook—First District, Thayer, 1 maj.; Third District, Willers, 52 maj.; the Democrats had 81 majority in the town two years ago. Eastman, for Assembly, in the Second District, is elected.

East Fishkill—First District, Willers, 23 maj.; Third District, Willers, 74 maj. No basis of comparison.

Lagrange—Thayer, 75 maj.; Dem. gain, 48.

Pleasant Valley—Willers, 29 maj.; Dem. gain, 114.

East Fishkill—Second District, Willers, 29 maj.; Fifth District, Thayer, 4 maj. Mackin, Dem., for Assembly, First District, is elected. Eastman, Rep., for Assembly, Second District, gets 615 maj. in Poughkeepsie City.

Stanford—Willers, 63 maj.; Dem. gain, 103; Nichols, 62 maj.; Raines, 61 maj.; Pratt, 63 maj.

Fishkill—First District, Willers, 23 maj.; Dem. gain, 92. Second District, Willers, 29 maj.; Dem. gain, 144. Third District, Willers, 74 maj.; Dem. gain, 175. Fifth District, Thayer, 4 maj.; Dem. gain, 1. Sixth District, Willers, 50 maj.; Dem. gain, 51.

Clinton—Second District, Willers, 18 maj.; Dem. gain, 29. Ray (Dem.) for Senator in Dutchess and Columbia Counties, is elected.

Fishkill Landing—Matteawan and Glenham combined give Willers 108 maj.; Ray (Dem.) for Senate, 80 maj.; Mackin, (Dem.) for Assembly, 439 maj.

Pawling—Mackin (Dem.) for Assembly, 78.

FRANKLIN.

Bombay—Second District, Willers, 29 maj.; Rep. gain, 21.

GENESEE.

Darien—Thayer, 78 maj.; Rep. gain, 32.

Leroy—Thayer, 126 maj.; Rep. gain, 57.

Pavilion—Thayer, 87 maj.; Rep. gain, 2.

GREENE.

Catskill—First District, Willers, 83 maj.; Dem. gain, 65; Second District, Willers, 33 maj.; Rep. gain, 22; Fourth District, Thayer, 26 maj.; Rep. gain, 8.

HERKIMER.

German Flats—Thayer, 122 maj.; Dem. gain, 77.

Herkimer—Willers, 28 maj.; Rep. gain, 31.

Winfield—Thayer, 126 maj.; Dem. gain, 36.

Little Falls—Willers, 90 maj.; Rep. gain, 42.

JEFFERSON.

Antwerp—First District, Thayer, 115 maj. Dem. gain, 82.

Alexandria—First District, Willers, 95 maj. Dem. gain, 24; against both amendments, 238. Third District, Willers, 7 maj. Rep. gain, 15.

Cape Vincent—First District, Willers, 15 maj. Rep. gain, 45. Putnam, for Assembly, 25 maj.

Brownsville—Fourth District, Thayer, 75 maj. Dem. gain, 13.

Hounsfield—First District, Willers, 2 maj. Rep. gain, 1. Middleton, Dem., for the Senate, 50 maj.

LEWIS.

Leyden—Second District, Willers, 38 maj.; Dem. gain, 7.

Greig—Second District, Willers, 34 maj.; Dem. gain, 39.

Martinsburg—Second District, Thayer, 66 maj.; Dem. gain, 23. Winslow for State Senate, 31 maj.

LIVINGSTON.

Geneseo—First District, Fort, 96 maj.; Rep. gain, 39.

Geneseo—Second District, Fort, 60 maj. Total Rep. maj. in town, 156; Rep. gain, 50.

West Sparta—Thayer, 13 maj.; Rep. gain, 20.

Ossian—Willers, 19 maj.; Dem. gain, 6.

Avon—Thayer, 89 maj.; Dem. gain, 2.

Spring Water—Thayer, 128 maj.; Dem. gain, 6.

MADISON.

Hamilton—First District, Thayer, 175 maj.; Dem. gain, 43.

Cazenovia—Thayer, 164 maj.; Dem. gain, 58.; Shoecraft, Dem., for Senate, 36 maj.

MONROE.

Greece—First District, Willers, 57 maj.; Rep. gain, 18; Lord, Dem., for Senate, 85 maj.

Wheatland—First District, Thayer, 18 maj.; Dem. gain, 50; Hopkins, 19 maj.; Raines, 9 maj.; Lord, for Senator, 13 maj.

Greece—Second District, Willers, 12 maj.; Rep. gain, 1; total, Dem. maj., 69; Rep. gain, 19.

MONTGOMERY.

Mohawk—Thayer, 2 maj.; Rep. gain, 91.

St. Johnsville—Willers, 54 maj.; Dem. gain, 15.

Canajoharie—First District, Willers, 61 maj.; Dem. gain, 2.

NIAGARA.

Pendleton—Willers, 1 maj.; Dem. gain. 6.

Royalton—First District, Thayer, 35 maj.; Rep. gain, 15.

Niagara—First District, Thayer, 37 maj.; total Rep. maj. of town, 73; Rep. gain, 54. Second District, Thayer, 36 maj.; Rep. gain, 26.

Lockport—City and town, Thayer, 172 maj.; Rep. gain, 42.

Comstock (Rep.) is elected for the Assembly, in the First District, by about 500 maj.

ONEIDA.

Augusta—Second District, Thayer, 5 maj.; town entire gave Scribner 169.

Trenton—Third District, Thayer, 123 maj.; town entire gave a Rep. maj. of 300 in 1869.

Booneville complete—Thayer 275 maj.; Rep. gain, 89.

Vernon—Third District, Thayer, 6 maj.; town entire gave Scribner 162.

New-Hartford—Thayer, 127 maj.; Dem. gain, 97.

Trenton—Fourth District, Thayer, 56 maj.

Utica complete—Thayer, (about,) 200 maj.; Rep. gain, 60.

Whitestown—Third District, Willers, 8 maj.; town entire gave Scribner 176 maj.

Deerfield—First District, Willers, 20 maj.; town entire gave Scribner 90 maj.

ORLEANS.

Ridgeway—Second District, Thayer, 66 maj.; Dem. gain, 8. Third District, Thayer, 19 maj; Dem. gain, 19.

Shelby—Thayer, 139 maj.; Rep. gain, 1.

Yates—Thayer, 173 maj.; Dem. gain, 19.

PUTNAM.

Brewsters—Willers, 140 maj.; Robinson, Rep., for Senate, 33 maj.; Fish, Rep., for Assembly, 183. No basis of comparison.

Carmel—Second District, Fort, 9 maj.; gain of 20 on Scribner's vote.

Kent—Willers, 100 maj.; Rep. gain, 4.

ONONDAGA.

Elbridge—First District, Willers, 28 maj.; Rep. gain, 15.

Salina—First District, Willers, 9 maj.; Rep. gain, 34.

Skaneateles—Entire, Thayer, 55 maj.; Dem. gain, 76.

Lysander—Seventh District, Thayer, 168 maj.; Dem. gain, 3.

VanBuren—Second District, Willers, 25 maj.; Dem. gain, 81.

Syracuse complete—Thayer, 197 maj.; Dem. gain, 300. Darrow and Furbeck are elected to the Assembly, and Alvord probably.

ORANGE.

Deer Park—Third District, Willers, 329 maj.; Dem. gain, 299.

Mount Hope—First District, Thayer, 80 maj. The town entire gave Scribner 80 maj.

Deer Park—Third District gives Abbot, Dem., for Assembly, 216 maj.

Blooming Grove, complete—Thayer, 56 maj.; Dem. gain, 88. Abbot, Dem., for Senator, 38 maj.

Wawayanda—Thayer, 16 maj.; Rep. gain, 32. Madden, for Senate, has 60 maj.

Highlands—(formerly Second District of the town of Cornwall)—Thayer, 43 maj.; Dem. gain, 39.

Montgomery—Second District, Thayer, 67 maj.; Rep. gain, 20. First District, Willers, 6 maj.; Dem. gain, 26; total town entire Dem. gain, 18.

Warwick—Second District, Thayer, 52 maj.; same as vote of 1872.

Wallkill, complete—Thayer, 452 maj.; Dem. gain, 1. Madden, Rep., for Senate, 820 maj. Republicans elect county officers.

OSWEGO.

Granby—Willers, 63 maj.; Dem. gain, 81.

Palermo—Thayer, 86 maj.; Dem. gain, 76.

Oswego (town)—Thayer, 139 maj.; Rep. gain, 98.

Oswego City—Thayer, 303 maj.; Rep. gain, 183.

New-Haven—Thayer, 151 maj.; Dem. gain, 31.

Mexico—Thayer, 270 maj.; Dem. gain, 19.

Richland—First District—Thayer, 86 maj.; Dem. gain, 34. Second District—Thayer, 26 maj.; Dem. gain, 69. Total Rep. maj., 112; Dem. gain, 103.

Hastings—Second District, Thayer 82 maj.; Rep. gain, 29. Kellogg, (Rep.,) for Senate, 76 maj.; Walkup, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 40 maj.

Parish—Thayer 60 maj.; Rep. gain, 5. Rep. maj. on Senate and Assembly about same.

Schroepple—First District, Willers 27 maj.; Rep. gain, 3. Johnson, (Dem.,) for Assembly, has 70 maj.

Boyleston—Thayer 49 maj.; Dem. gain, 28. Kellogg, (Rep.,) for Senate, 49 maj.

Sandy Creek—Thayer 206 maj.; Dem. gain, 1. Fort, (Rep.,) maj. 212; Kellogg, (Rep.,) for Senate, 191; Bulkley, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 256 maj.

OTSEGO.

Cherry Valley—First District, Willers, 94. The town total gave a Democratic majority in 1871.

Maryland—Willers, 67; Dem. gain, 39.

Cherry Valley, entire—Willers, 94 maj.; Dem. gain, 14.

Middlefield—Willers, 65 maj.; Rep. gain, 55.

Richfield—Thayer, 66 maj.; Dem. gain, 65.

Otsego—First District, Willers, 8 maj.; town complete, Dem. maj., 33.

Milford—Second District, Willers, 104 maj.; town entire gives Dem. maj. of 84.

Oneonta, entire—Thayer, 62 maj.; Rep. gain, 6.

Cooperstown—First District, Willers, 7 maj.; no basis comparison.

Millford—First District, Willers, 1 maj.; town entire, Dem. maj., 105; gain of 21.

ROCKLAND.

Haverstraw—Second District—Gives Marshal, Dem., for Senate, 196 maj.

Haverstraw—First District—Thayer, 30 maj.; Rep. gain, 9; Second District, Willers, 225 maj.; Dem. gain, 69. Total, Dem. gain, 195 maj., a gain of 60.

Sufferns—Second District—Thayer, 32 maj. The town entire gave Grant 47 maj.

SARATOGA.

Saratoga, complete—Thayer, 132 maj.; Dem. gain, 82.

Saratoga—Second District—Thayer, 49; Dem. gain, 38.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg—Third District, Thayer, 56; Dem. gain 21.

SCHOHARIE.

Schoharie—First District, Willers, 145 maj.; Dem. gain 56. Second District, Willers, 40; Rep. gain 10. Town entire gives a Dem. gain of 46.

Seward—First District, Willers, 94 maj. Town entire gives Dem. maj. of 127.

Sharon—Willers, 134 maj.; Dem. gain 41.

Esperance—Second District, Willers, 33 maj. Town entire gives Scribner 93.

SENECA.

Ovid—First District, Willers, 42 maj.; Rep. gain, 25.

Covert—First District, Willers, 7 maj.; Rep. gain, 33. Second District, Willers, 63 maj.; Dem. gain, 24. Town, complete, Rep. gain, 9.

Seneca Falls, complete—Willers, 458 maj.; Dem. gain, 367.

Tyre—Willers, 12 maj.; Rep. gain, 23.

STEUBEN.

Dansville—Willers, 76 maj.; Dem. gain, 1.

Addison—Willers, 202 maj.; Dem. gain, 197.

Erwin—Thayer, 30 maj.; Dem. gain, 48.

Hornellsville—Willers, 228 maj.; Dem. gain, 87. Bradley, Dem., for Senate, 406 maj.

Campbell—First District, Thayer, 49 maj.; Dem. gain, 27.

Wayland—Willers, 97 maj.; Dem. gain, 38.

Bath, complete—Thayer, 32 maj.; Dem. gain, 119.

Urbana—Willers, 14 maj.; Dem. gain, 24.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher—Thayer, 108, Rep. gain, 60.

Hermon—Thayer, 72; Dem. gain, 41.

Russell—Thayer, 25; Dem. gain, 105.

Canton, Fourth District—Thayer, 57 maj. The town entire gives a majority of 396 for Scribner.

Suffolk, entire—Thayer, 48 maj.; Dem. gain, 59.

Waddington—Thayer, 107 maj.; Dem. gain, 78.

SUFFOLK.

Shelter Island—Thayer, 20 maj.; Dem. gain, 37. King, Rep., for Senate, has 20 maj. Petty, Rep., for Assembly, has 20 maj. Constitutional Amendment, "No," 51 maj.

Huntington, Second District—Willers, 2 maj.; Rep. gain, 21.

Smithtown—Thayer, 21 maj.; Dem. gain, 32.

SULLIVAN.

Fremont—Second District, Willers, 25 maj.; Dem. gain, 34.

Waterloo—First District, Willers, 54 maj.; Rep. gain, 15. Second District—Willers, 124 maj.; Dem. gain, 46. The town complete gives a Dem. gain of 27.

Tusten—Willers, 62 maj.; Dem. gain, 49.

Highland—Willers, 11 maj.; Rep. gain 13; Abbott, (Dem.,) for Senate, 21 maj.; Bebee, (Dem.,) for Assembly, 54 maj.

TIOGA.

Owego—First District, Thayer, 72 maj.; Dem. gain, 79. Third District, Willers, 40 maj. Dem.; gain, 12. Fifth District, Thayer, 69 maj.; Dem. gain, 50. Sixth District, Thayer, 37 maj.; Dem. gain, 48.

Berkshire—Thayer, 48 maj.; Dem. gain, 12.

Newark Valley—Thayer, 175 maj.; Dem. gain, 84.

Richford—Thayer, 60 maj.; Dem. gain, 43.

Barton—Fourth District, Thayer, 132 maj.; Dem. gain, 22. First District, Thayer, 7 maj.; Dem. gain, 11.

Candor—First District, Thayer, 22 maj.; Dem. gain, 48.

Owego—Second District, Thayer, 49 maj.; Rep. gain, 8. Fourth District, Thayer, 66 maj.; Rep. gain, 27.

Tioga—Third District, Willers, 7 maj.; Rep. gain, 13.

Spencer—Willers, 35 maj.; Dem. gain, 81.

TOMPKINS.

Groton—Complete.—Thayer, 91 maj.; Dem. gain, 218.

Ulysses—First District, Thayer, 68 maj.; Dem. gain, 49.

WESTCHESTER.

West Chester—Second District, Thayer, 4 maj.; Rep. gain, 16.

Dryden—Third District, Thayer, 92 maj.; Dem. gain, 103.

WAYNE.

Palmyra—First District, Thayer, 129 maj.; Rep. gain, 60.

Palmyra—Second District, Thayer, 31 maj.; Rep. gain, 6. Town, entire Rep. gain, 56.

Macedon—First District, Thayer, 7 maj.; Dem. gain, 27.

Lyons—Second District, Thayer, 50 maj.; Rep. gain, 41. Third District, Willers, 13 maj.; Rep. gain, 1.

Salem—Third District, Thayer, 29 maj.; Dem. gain, 75.

WESTCHESTER.

East Chester—Three districts give Robinson, (Rep.,) for Senate, 7 maj. First District gives Cornell, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 54 maj.

Pelham—Willers, 31 maj.; Dem. gain, 11.

Harrison, complete—Willers, 3 maj.; Dem. gain, 74. Robinson, (Rep.,) for Senate, 17 maj. Cornell, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 4 maj.

Peekskill—Second District, Thayer, 159 maj.; same district gave Grant 14 maj.

East Chester—Second District, Thayer, 25 maj.; Rep. gain, 97.

Peekskill—First District, Thayer, 132 maj.; same district give Grant 24 maj.

White Plains—Marshall, Dem., for Senate, 92 maj. The Dem. maj. on State ticket is 200, showing a Dem. gain of 210. Carpenter, Rep., has 204 maj. for Sheriff.

Greenburg, First District, gives Robinson, Rep., for Senate, 82 maj.

New-Rochelle—Willers, 149 maj.; Dem. gain, 250. Marshall, Dem., for Senator, 152 maj. Cornell, Dem., for Assembly, 160 maj. Judiciary—Gilbert, Dem., 198 maj. Annexation, 205 maj. for.

New-Castle—Second District, Thayer, 27 maj.; Dem. gain, 12. Robinson, Rep., for Senate, 32 maj.; Husted, Rep., for Assembly, 5 maj.

WYOMING.

Gainesville—Willers, 82 maj.; Dem. gain, 220.

Warsaw—Thayer, 242 maj.; Rep. gain, 18.

Attica—Thayer, 50 maj.; Dem. gain, 34.

ERIE.

Alden—Second District, Willers and the Dem. State ticket, 47 maj.; Rep. gain, 43.

FRANKLIN.

Malone—Thayer, 349 maj.; Rep. gain, 9.

Constable—Thayer, 24 maj.; Dem. gain, 15.

Burke—Thayer, 33 maj.; Dem. gain, 5.

Fort Covington—Thayer, 98 maj.; Dem. gain, 18.

Bangor—Thayer, 179 maj.; Rep. gain, 6.

Chateaugay—Willers, 15 maj.; Rep. gain, 34. The county will go about 800 Rep. maj.; two years ago Rep. maj. was 936.

Moira—Willers, 15 maj.; Dem. gain, 18.

GENESEE.

Bergen—Thayer, 71 maj.; Dem. gain, 8. Hopkins, 71 maj.; Fort, 68 maj.; Silliman, 71 maj.; Taylor, 71 maj.; Mead, 71 maj.; Platt, 70 maj.

Byron—Thayer, 107 maj.; Dem. gain, 21.

GREENE.

Athens—Thayer, 40 maj.; Rep. gain, 12. Connor, Rep., for Senate, 71 maj. Rockwood, Rep., for Assembly, 64 maj.

LIVINGSTON.

Conesus—Thayer, 85 maj.; Dem. gain, 69.

MONROE.

Pittsford—Willers, 131 maj.; Dem. gain, 73; Lord, Dem., for Senate, 170 maj.; Goss, Rep., for Assembly, 146 maj.

Ogden—Thayer, 24 maj.; Dem. gain, 25; Hopkins, 24 maj.; Fort, 2 maj.; Silliman, 20 maj.; Taylor, 18 maj.; Mead, 23 maj.; Platt, 25 maj.

Chili—Thayer, 23 maj.; Rep. gain, 25.

MONTGOMERY.

Minden—First District, Willers, 19 maj.; Dem. gain, 103; Lord, for Senate, 2 maj.; Gould, for Assembly, 28 maj.

NIAGARA.

Wheatfield—Willers, 33 maj.; Rep. gain, 59.

ONEIDA.

Marcy—Thayer, 22 maj.; Rep. gain, 14.

Verona—Second District, Thayer, 95 maj.; town complete gave Scribner 28 maj.

Marshall—Thayer, 2 maj.; Dem. gain, 79.

Sangerfield—Willers, 135 maj.; Dem. gain, 32.

Booneville—Second District, Thayer, 10 maj.; town complete gave Scribner 186.

Forestport—First District, Thayer, 3 maj.; no basis of comparison.

ONONDAGA.

Lafayette—Second District, Thayer, 42 maj.; Dem. gain, 17.

Elbridge—Second District, Thayer, 50 maj.; Rep. gain, 68. Town complete—Thayer, 28 maj.; Rep. gain, 27.

Syracuse City complete gives Thayer, 192; Hopkins, 313; Fort, 190; Silliman, 59; Taylor, 124; Mead, 233; and Platt, 339.

ONTARIO.

Phelps entire—Willers, 136 maj.; Dem. gain, 167. Hammond, (Dem.,) probably elected to the Assembly.

East Bloomfield—Thayer, 36 maj.; Dem. gain, 62.

Manchester—Thayer, 10 maj.; Dem. gain, 3.

ORANGE.

Chester—Willers, 1 maj.; Rep. gain on vote of 1869.

Deer Park—Third District gives Wood, Dem., for Assembly, 345 maj.

Monroe—First Distrrict, Fort, 95 maj.; Rep. gain over Scribner's vote, 45.

Goshen, complete—Willers, 70 maj.; Dem. gain, 19.

OSWEGO.

Scriba—Thayer, 128 maj.; Rep. gain, 63.

Volney, complete—Thayer, 94 maj.; Dem. gain, 94.

West Monroe—Willers, 36 maj.; Dem. gain, 6.

Schroeppel, complete—Willers, 23 maj.; Dem. gain, 62.

OTSEGO.

Springfield—Willers, 117 maj.; Rep. gains, 16; Avery, Dem., for Senate, 111 maj.; Ell, Dem., for Assembly, 131 maj.

Otego—Second District, Willers, 37 maj.; town entire gave 4 Dem. maj. in 1871.

RENSSELAER.

Pittstown—First District, Thayer, 148 maj.; Rep. gain, 22; Dickson, Rep., for Assembly, 84 maj.; Constitutional Amendment "No," 37.

Schaghticoke complete—Thayer, 154 maj., Rep. gain, 19; Baker, Rep., for Senator, 116 maj.; Knickerbocker, Dem., for Assembly, 63 maj.; Constitutional amendment "No," 285 maj.

Hoosic—First District, Thayer, 57 maj., Rep. gain, 16; Nichols has 4 maj.; Raines, 2 maj.

Berlin—Thayer, 81 maj.; Rep. gain, 161. Baker, Rep., for Senator, 111 maj.; Dickson, Rep., for Assembly, 70 maj.

Hoosic—Third District, Thayer, 40 maj.; Rep. gain, 15. Baker, Rep., for Senate, 51 maj.; Dixon, Rep., Assembly, 38 maj.

RICHMOND.

Middletown—First District, Willers, 33 maj.; Dem. gain, 43. King, Rep., for Senate, 20 maj. Stevens, Dem., for Assembly, 52 maj. Constitutional amendment, "Yes," 93 maj. Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, Gilbert, 80 maj.

ROCKLAND.

Orangetown—Second District, Willers, 11 maj.; Dem. gain, 29. Robinson (Rep.), for Senate, 43 maj. Dederer (Rep.), for Assembly, 22 maj. Judiciary—Winslow (Rep.) 25 maj. Constitutional amendment "No," 3 maj.

SARATOGA.

Saratoga Springs—total—Thayer, 124 maj.; Dem. gain, 134.

Northumberland—Thayer, 190 maj.; Rep. gain, 118.

Morean—Thayer, 59 maj.; Dem. gain, 10.

Milton—First District—Thayer, 131 maj.; Dem. gain, 83.

Waterford—Thayer, 57 maj.; Dem. gain, 83.

SCHOHARIE.

Richmondville, Second District—Willers, 27 maj.; Dem. gain, 53.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Canton, complete—Thayer, 256 maj.; Dem. gain, 140.

STEUBEN.

Cohocton, entire—Willers, 3; Dem. gain 35 over State election of 1869.

Avoca—Thayer, 22 maj.; Dem. gain, 45.

Corning—First District, Willers, 283 maj.; Dem. gain, 192. Second District, Willers, 47 maj.; Dem. gain, 17. Town entire, Democratic maj., 325; a gain of 209.

Tuscarora—Thayer, 59 maj.; Dem. gain, 58.

Rathbone—Thayer, 18 maj.; Rep. gain, 3.

SUFFOLK.

Huntington—Third District, Thayer, 10 maj.; Rep. gain, 48. Fourth District, Thayer, 18 maj.; Rep. gain, 16.

SULLIVAN.

Fremont—First District, Willers, 109 maj.; Dem. gain, 18. Town complete, Dem. maj., 134; Dem. gain, 52. Madden, Rep., for Senate, has 59 maj.

Cochecton—Willers, 27 maj.; Rep. gain, 33. Madden, Rep., for Senate, 35 maj.; Beebe, Dem., for Assembly, 107 maj.

Thompson gives Abbott, Dem., for Senate, 18 maj.

TOMPKINS.

Lansingville—Third District, Willers, 45 maj.; Dem. gain, 30. Schuyler, Dem., for Senate, 54 maj.

ULSTER.

Saugerties, complete—Thayer, 128 maj.; Rep. gain, 120.

New-Paltz—Willers, 21 maj.; Dem, gain, 6.

WASHINGTON.

Cambridge—Second District, Thayer, 90; Rep. gain, 14.

White Creek—First District, Thayer, 163 maj.; Rep. gain, 12.

Greenwich—First District, Thayer, 177 maj.; Rep. gain, 52.

Cambridge—First District, Thayer, 83 maj.; Dem. gain, 6. Town entire, Rep. maj., 173; Rep. gain, 8.

Whitehall, complete—Willers, 293 maj.; Dem. gain, 99; Parmenter, (Dem.,) for Senate, has 263 maj.; Davis, (Dem.,) for Assembly, 592 maj.

Granville—First District, Thayer, 44 maj.; Dem. gain, 36; Third District, Thayer, 80 maj.; Rep. gain, 18.

WAYNE.

Williamson, complete—Thayer, 114 maj.; Dem. gain, 48.

WESTCHESTER.

Yonkers, complete—Thayer, 88 maj.; Dem. gain, 382. Archer, (Rep.,) for Register, 528 maj.

Ossining, complete—Willers, 32 maj.; Rep. gain, 39. Robertson, (Rep.,) for Senate, 145 maj.; Husted, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 130.

WYOMING.

Warsaw—Constitutional amendment, "yes," 64 maj.

Middlebury—Thayer, 83 maj.; Dem. gain, 120.

Genesee Falls—Thayer, 43 maj.; Dem. gain, 17.

YATES.

Milo (complete)—Willers, 109 maj.; Dem. gain, 111; Johnson, Dem., for the Senate, 161 maj.

RETURNS FOR SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dayton, Democrat, is elected to the Senate.

BROOME COUNTY.

Sherwood, Republican, is elected to the Assembly by 800 majority. Hon. John H. Selkreg, Republican, is elected Senator from the Twenty-fourth District by 2,400 majority. Hon. Douglas Boardman, Republican, (indorsed by the Democrats,) is elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth District by the total vote. The whole Republican county ticket is elected by an average majority of about 1,000.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Oxford—First District, Thompson, Rep., for the Senate, 27 maj.; Second District, Thompson's maj. 12; for the Assembly, Beecher, Rep., 27 maj. in the First District; in the Second District, Shattuck, Dem., for Assembly, 2 maj.

MONROE COUNTY.

Lord, Dem., for Senate, has 51 maj. in Ogden. Borst, Dem., for Senate, 9 maj.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida County elects a Republican Senator and four Republican Assemblymen.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Alvord is elected to the Assembly from the First District, Darrow from the Second, and Furbeck from the Third District.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

George B. Sloan, Republican, is elected to the Assembly from the First District by over 1,100 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Fish is elected to the Assembly by a majority of 250.

RENSSELAER.

T. V. Baker, Jr., Rep., is re-elected to the Senate; W. V. Cleary, Dem., to the Assembly, from the First District; R. Dickson, Rep., to the Assembly from the Second District, and Whitbeck, Dem., to the Assembly from the Third District. The Republicans elected the Sheriff.

ROCKLAND.

Haverstraw—Knapp, Dem., for Assembly has 226 maj.

Stony Point complete—Knapp, 164 maj.

SENECA.

The majority of Johnson, Dem., for the Senate is estimated at 350.

SULLIVAN.

Inomakating gives Madden for Senator 98 maj. in tne First District, and 53 in the Second District.

Fremont gives Madden 30 maj., and Cochecton, 35.

WESTCHESTER.

Three districts give: For Senate, Robertson, 109 maj.; Assembly, Wilson, 63 maj.; annexation, no opposition; Carpenter, small majority over Bussing.

The Assembly District of Pelham gives Robertson for Senator 2 maj., and Cornell for Assemblyman, 60 maj.

BROOME.

Kirkwood—First District, Thayer, 12 maj.; Rep. gain, 18; town complete, Thayer, 16 maj.; Rep. gain, 31.

Sanford, complete—Willers, 24 maj.; Dem. gain, 59.

COLUMBIA.

Greenport—Willers, 23 maj.; Dem. gain, 1.

Stockport—Willers, 1 maj.; Dem. gain, 9.

Germantown—Thayer, 64 maj.; Rep. gain, 19.

Hillsdale—Second District, Willers, 50 maj.; Dem. gain, 12.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The returns from the country districts of the voting for members of the Legislature, render it certain that the Republicans have elected sixteen of the thirty-two Senators, and that they have probably carried three other districts, giving them six majority. Of the 128 members of the Assembly, our returns indicate that the Republicans have certainly elected sixty-five, and have probably chosen eight or ten more.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES.

ELECTION OF QUINN AND BRAMAN TO THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Quinn is elected to the Assembly in the Third District; Braman, in the Fourth. The other districts are in doubt. The Democratic majority in the county on State ticket probably 1,000.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Orleans County, with returns from all but two districts, gives a Republican majority of 780. We shall give 900 majority on the total vote.

ELECTION OF KELLOGG TO THE SENATE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Kellogg, Republican, is elected to the Senate from this district. Johnson, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Oswego County. Bulkley, Republican, is elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Oswego County. Oswego City gives Thayer 340 majority.

JARVIS LORD ELECTED SENATOR.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—Jarvis Lord is elected Senator by 2,500 to 3,000 majority. Major George A. Goss, Republican, is elected to the Assembly from the Third District by about 400 majority. Leonard Burritt, Republican, is probably elected by a very small majority in the Third District. Geo. Taylor, Democrat, is elected in the Second District by over 1,000 majority.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED IN TOMPKINS COUNTY.

ITHACA, Nov. 4.—In Tompkins County the entire Republican ticket is elected, except the District Attorney, which is very close. The Republican majority on the State ticket will not exceed 500. Bostwick, Republican, is elected to the Assembly.

THAYER'S MAJORITY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 4.—St. Lawrence County gives Thayer 4,000 majority; Franklin County about 800.

ROBERTSON AND HUSTED ELECTED.

KATONAH, Nov. 4.—Senator Robertson has about 4,000 majority for Senator; Husted 2,000 for Assembly.

DAYTON ELECTED SENATOR AND KSHINKA TO THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Dayton is elected Senator by 1,200 to 1,500 majority. Kshinka is elected to the Assembly in the Second District. The Democratic majority in the county on State ticket is about 1,500.

A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN ELECTED IN OSWEGO COUNTY.

OSWEGO, Nov. 4.—In the First Assembly District of Oswego County, Sloan, Republican, for the Assembly, is elected by 1,200 majority. Oswego City gives Thayer 340 majority.

ANOTHER FROM BROOME COUNTY.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 4.—In Broome County, Sherwood, Republican, for Assembly, has 700 to 800 majority. John H. Selkreg is elected to the Senate from this district by 2,500 majority. Thayer and the State ticket has 1,000 majority.

ALVORD ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 4.—Onondaga County gives about 1,400 majority for the Republican State ticket. Alvord, Democrat; Simons, Democrat, and Barrow, Republican, are elected to the Assembly.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

THE STATE TICKET.

	Thayer, Rep.	Willers, Jr., Dem.
First Ward	1303	920
Third Ward	1160	882
Fourth Ward	973	497
Fifth Ward	764	2053
Eighth Ward	349	857
Ninth Ward	498	1419
Fourteenth Ward	779	2001
Fifteenth Ward	1454	1061
Sixteenth Ward	1924	1512
Eighteenth Ward	710	775
Nineteenth Ward	1423	789
Twenty-first Ward	1031	1325
Twenty-third Ward	339 maj.	....
Twenty-fifth Ward	98 maj.	....

FOR REGISTER.

	Dutcher, Rep.	Barre, Dem.
Second Ward	349	859
Fourth Ward	816	939
Eighth Ward	939	554
Eighteenth Ward	712	770
Twenty-first Ward	958	1375
Twenty-third Ward	670	473
Twenty-fifth Ward	691	706

NEW-JERSEY.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

MERCHANTVILLE, Camden County, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Rep. have carried this township; Canse, Rep., for the Assembly, has 77 maj.

BRIDGETOWN, N. J., Nov. 4.—Dowdney, Rep., for the First Assembly District, is elected by 150 maj.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Second Assembly District of Union County has re-elected McKinlay (Rep.) by nearly 400 maj. The Third Assembly District elected Pope (Rep.) by 300 maj.

The Union County townships show large Rep. gains on the Assembly vote. Plainfield gives a Rep. increase of 144 Westfield, 52 Rep. maj.; last year the vote was a tie. Union Township gives 60 Rep. maj.; last year it gave 40 Dem. maj.

CAPE ISLAND, Cape May County, N. J., Nov. 4.—Miller, Dem., for Senator, has 17 maj. For the Assembly, Powell has 6 maj. In the lower district, Leaming, Rep., for Senator, has 38 maj. Young, Rep., for Assembly, 57 maj. In the middle district Leaming has 157 maj., and Young 141. In the Dennis District Leaming has 27 maj., and Powell 35. The upper district is not yet heard from.

ABSECUM, N. J., Nov. 4.—In Absecum Town, Abbot, Dem., for Assembly, has 13 maj. In Eggharbor City, Conover, Rep., for Assembly, has 81 maj. Hamilton Township gives Conover 7 maj. Mulica Township gives Conover 56 maj.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Mellville City gives Langley, Dem., for Assembly, 236 maj.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Democrats elect their Sheriff and County Clerk, and probably the balance of their ticket in Morris County.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Nov. 4.—Four of the largest towns in Ocean County heard from, give large Democratic majorities. The county will probably give 500 Democratic majority.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republicans carry the Second and Third Districts of Union County The First District is not heard from, but is probably Democratic.

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—Leaming, Republican, is elected Senator by about 415 majority, and Young, Republican, for Assembly, is elected by about 200 majority.

KANSAS.

THE RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY—THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—Returns from Kansas come in slowly, and thus far are so scattered as to make any definite estimate impossible. Both parties claim a majority in the House, and indications are that the result will be very close. Osage, Bourbon, Jefferson, and Shawnee Counties report decreased Republican majorities. Neosho, Saline, and Sedgwick Counties have elected opposition members to the Legislature. The contest in the cities of Atchison and Leavenworth is spirited, and as yet undecided, with chances in favor of the Republicans. Things in the State are much mixed, some counties having as many as five tickets in the field.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 4.—The farmers' movement carries this county by about 500 majority over the regular Republican ticket. Bronson is elected Senator, to fill a vacancy, and the following members of the House: Fifty-third District, John Watts; Fifty-fourth, L. H. Edson; Fifty-fifth, William Roe. Mr. J. C. Horton, regular Republican, was elected for the Fifty-second District.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—John Martin, (Independent;) Ira Johnson, (Granger,) and J. Welchans, (regular Republican,) were elected representatives in this county. The Republican county ticket was elected.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE TICKET IN DOUBT DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4—Midnight.—Returns received in this city up to this hour, about one-third of the vote of the State, indicate the election of the Democratic ticket. The returns are principally from Democratic strongholds, and include Milwaukee City and County. The Democrats have gained eight members of the Legislature. The result on the State ticket cannot be definitely ascertained till to-morrow. A very light vote was polled.

INDICATIONS THAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE CARRIED THE STATE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Six wards in this City give Taylor (Democrat) 2,934 majority. All the Democratic candidates for Assembly were elected.

It is estimated that the Democratic majority in this City will be over 5,000.

In Madison Taylor received 125 majority.

In Janesville Washburn's majority is 141.

Scattering returns so far show that the Democrats have gained largely over the vote of two years ago.

LATER.—The City of Milwaukee, complete, gives Taylor, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,300 majority, and the Democratic majority in the county is estimated at 8,000.

All the Democratic Assemblymen in the county have been elected.

The *Daily Sentinel*, a Washburn organ, estimates, from the way returns are coming in, that Taylor will carry the State by 5,000 majority.

Prominent Republicans now concede Washburn's defeat.

On towns representing a total vote of 28,000 Taylor's gain is 3,400, exclusive of the vote of Milwaukee, in which city he gains 5,000.

VIRGINIA.

THE STATE GONE LARGELY FOR KEMPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The city has gone by over sixteen hundred for the Conservative ticket, and the Conservative gains reported from all parts of the State indicate unmistakably that the State has gone largely for Kemper.

A QUIET ELECTION EVERYWHERE—NO DISTURBANCES — RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The election in this city passed off very quietly, the polls in every precinct closing without any disturbance, and all this in the face of numerous sensational rumors on the street last evening. These rumors went so far as to state that the military had been ordered under arms during to-day. Inquiry, however, at the Chief Executive Head-quarters, proved that no orders had been issued to the military, nor was any disturbance apprehended. The voting on the part of the whites has been quite full, but the colored vote has not been so good. Some leading Republicans here concede the election of Kemper by 15,000 or 20,000 majority. There are no returns in yet from the city precincts, but the indications are that Kemper's majority will not be less than 500 in Richmond.

ELECTION OF TWO REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 4.—Neal and Sypher, Radicals, have been elected to the Legislature. This city gave a Conservative majority of about 200. The county has given a Radical majority of nearly 300.

ILLINOIS.

THE ELECTION IN CHICAGO ALLOWED TO GO BY DEFAULT—A VICTORY FOR THE HESSINGITES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The election in this city has resulted in a complete victory for the disorganisers. The question involved was not one of party principles, but of law and order, against bummers' influence, and to the great sorrow of all good men, the Sabbath-breakers have elected their candidates by overwhelming majorities. Mr. H. D. Colvin, Mayor, elected over Bond, Acting Mayor, is general agent of the United States Express Company. His majority will not fall short of 6,000. Uncle Dan. O'Hara, for years Clerk of the Criminal Court, has badly beaten Hon. David A. Gage, one of the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel, for City Treasurer. In some wards a tight race was made for Aldermen. In the First, Tom Foley, the leader in billiards, was elected over Mr. Lyons, attorney at law, by fifteen majority. The vote is smaller than usual, and it is a fact that the result has been brought about by indifference on the part of the so-called respectable citizens. It is openly asserted that one of the issues of the election is the decapitation of Elmer Washburn, Chief of Police, and brother of Capt. Washburn, of New-York City. That his head will fall in the basket there is no doubt, and a man known to favor gamblers will be appointed and confirmed in his stead. Other issues are involved, and on the whole Chicago has been captured by Hessingites, who are the same here as are Tammanyites in New-York.

ARKANSAS.

A QUIET ELECTION—THE REPUBLICAN TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—The election here to-day passed off quietly. Returns indicate that the Republican ticket is elected. It rained nearly all day.

MISSISSIPPI.

A LIGHT VOTE—NO INDICATION OF THE RESULT.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—But little interest was shown in the election to-day. From all quarters the vote is reported one-third short. The falling off in Jackson was from 500 to 600 votes. Ames' majority in the city is estimated at 300, which is a small Republican reduction. Independent candidates for county officers were numerous. The Democrats had no ticket in this county. There was much delay in counting the vote.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—In the Bazaine Court-martial, to-day, Col. Stoffel swore that he never opened or saw dispatches addressed to MacMahon until the Marshal had perused them. He knew of only one dispatch received from Rabasse and Miss, and that stated they were unable to obtain the information they were sent for. He did not examine the accounts these men gave on returning to the camp at Rethel. They never informed him that they had important papers. He adduced the fact that he gave them no recommendation as a proof that he had received from them no information. He declared that he shared the sentiment of the whole army in regard to M. Rivière, for whom the only feeling was one of contempt and disdain.

The witness refused to retract this expression at the request either of the Duke D'Aumale or the counsel for the defense.

The President, consequently, caused a report of the language used to be drawn up for presentation to the authorities.

Rabasse and Miss were recalled.

The President called their attention to the discrepancies between the testimony yesterday and the evidence given to-day.

The witnesses then circumstantially contradicted Stoffel. They declared that when they arrived in the camp he read the dispatches, and remarked that the information they contained was the same which had been telegraphed.

The Government Commissary read an argument in favor of a motion for information which he had filed against Col. Stoffel for making away with dispatches. He reserved the right to prosecute.

The court adjourned amid great excitement.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—INTENTIONS OF THE SEVERAL PARTIES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Left, at a meeting today, resolved to introduce an amendment to the motion for the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, requiring a definitive recognition of the Republic.

The Extremists and some Deputies of the Centre are in favor of referring the motion to the Committee on Constitutional Laws.

The Bonapartists to-day held a caucus. They resolved to introduce a motion in the Assembly for a *plébiscite* on the form of Government, and decided to make no alliance with the Right or Left.

MEETING OF DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT CENTRE—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC TO BE DEMANDED.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—M. Casimir-Perier informed the Deputies of the Left Centre, at their meeting to-night, that the Right was desirous of coming to some understanding with them in regard to the prolongation of MacMahon's powers and the granting of dictatorial powers to his Government, motions for which would be introduced immediately on the reopening of the Assembly to-morrow.

In reply to his propositions, the Left Centre resolved to demand in the Assembly that the question of the organization of the Republic be immediately placed on the list of standing orders.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF DON SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA—A CONSUL REPORTED TO BE RECALLED.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The remains of Don Salustiano Olozaga, which were temporarily deposited beneath the Church of La Madeleine, have been disinterred and will be taken to Madrid for final interment.

It is reported that the Government has recalled the French Consul at Cartagena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE FOR AMERICA—THE SPANISH STEAMER MURILLO CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The steam-ship Tangore has arrived here from Australia, with £489,000 in bullion, nearly all of which is for shipment to America.

The Spanish steam-ship Murillo, which was seized at Dover for running into and sinking the emigrant ship Northfleet, has been condemned and will be sold to-morrow.

EIGHT MEN KILLED BY A FIRE-WORKS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An explosion occurred this morning in a fire-works factory at Lambeth while the employes were at work, causing a lamentable loss of life. Eight persons were instantly killed and a number wounded.

PROMOTION OF SIR JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, made vacant by the death of Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, has been tendered to Sir John Duke Coleridge, and he has accepted it.

RAILROAD MATERIAL IN NEW-YORK AT A DISCOUNT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Alexander Brogden, member of Parliament for Wednesbury, delivered an address before a trades-union society at Darlington, last night. In the course of his remarks he informed his auditors that he had been offered 10,000 tons of English rails, now lying at New-York, for a price £2 less than their original cost.

SPECIE SHIPMENT FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 5—5 A. M.—Steamers sailing to-day take $250,000 in specie for New-York and $125,000 for Canada.

SPAIN.

RELEASE OF GIRAUD BY THE INSURGENTS—DEATH OF RIOS ROSAS.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Giraud, the Prussian subject, who was arrested by the Cartagena insurgents, on the charge of being a spy from Madrid, has been released.

Señor Rios Rosas, the well-known Spanish politician, is dead.

ITALY.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTUAL PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

ROME, Nov. 4.—A decree has been promulgated for the expropriation of four more convents in this city.

TURKEY.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—Another large fire occurred in this city last night. Forty houses were burned.

INDIA.

BETTER ACCOUNTS RECEIVED—THE FAMINE MAY BE AVERTED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The latest advices from India are a little more encouraging. The crops in some districts of Bengal are improving, and with the continuance of favorable weather, there are hopes that the famine may be averted or greatly mitigated.

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.

FURTHER ADVICES OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE MANUFACTORIES.

Our exchanges continue to bring accounts of reductions of wages or of the hours of labor in very many of the great manufacturing towns of the country. Many of these accounts, from the papers last received, we reproduce below, and, supplemented by the very full special telegrams and correspondence that we are publishing from day to day, they afford much information as to the real condition of affairs in the most important manufacturing districts of the country. They are published, not to add to the prevailing feeling of depression, but that the facts may be known and intelligently acted upon. It will be seen, and this is a matter for general congratulation, that very many manufacturers are practically showing their desire for the welfare of their employes, and that they are declaring, in numerous instances, their willingness to continue operating, without hope of profit, if only they may be reasonably sure of not incurring losses which will cripple them in the future. With a corresponding disposition on the part of the workmen to make concessions, where the necessities of the case demand, much may be done to relieve present necessities, and prevent that wide-spread suffering which will be inevitable if the manufacturers are compelled to suspend operations entirely by the strikes of the employes.

THE LAWRENCE MILLS.

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS—ALL AT WORK.

Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., report that their mills thus far withstand in an encouraging manner the pressure brought upon them. In the former city none of the mills have ceased operations, and only one corporation has ceased to run every day in the week, and this one runs its full time, four days each week. In only one have wages been reduced as yet, although, of course, this may yet be rendered necessary in the other mills. The present condition of the larger mills in the city is thus described by the Lawrence *American* of Monday:

"The demand for the products of our mills is at the present time very small, consequently manufactured stock is accumulating, and the supply without a demand is, as a matter of course, cannot long continue. The demand for worsted goods is brisk, and this department of the Washington Mills is required to run evenings to fill their orders.

The Pacific Mills are in full operation, employing their full complement of help, some 4,500 people. The management have under consideration the reduction of wages, or a reduction of hours of labor. It is thought no necessity will rise to cause a reduction of the number of employes. Even should reduction of the hours or wages be made, this must be cheering information, when we consider that this large corporation alone employs about one-seventh of our entire population. The new print-cloth mill, recently built by the Pacific Mills, is being filled with machinery, and unless some severe stringency in business should prevent, will be well in operation by Christmas—adding quite a percentage of increase to the manufacturing production of our city, and giving employment to 600 people.

The Atlantic Mills are doubtless at work on their basis for the Winter—four days each week and ten hours per day—and if any change occurs it will probably be for increased rather than decreased production. The production at these mills has been reduced to fifty per cent. of full capacity, but there has been no reduction in number of employes or wages, and it is the hope of the management to proceed on this basis.

The Washington Mills are in as full operation as when the panic was announced, having since June had a portion of their woolen department stopped, on account of the depression of the demand for woolens. Other than this the mills are in full operation on full time, and at full wages. Eighteen hundred hands are employed. In the worsted department work is unusually active, and the machinery is kept in operation until ten o'clock each night.

The Pemberton Mills are also in full operation, running full time and employing full complement of help. The wages have been reduced ten per cent., but thus far this is the only effect observed from the panic. There will be no diminution of product unless the state of financial affairs assumes a far more serious aspect.

The Duck Mills are not only carrying on their full production, but to meet the demand for their class of goods are obliged to run four nights each week. No reduction in help or time is contemplated, though the wages may be trimmed slightly.

At the Lawrence Woolen Mill no material reduction has been made since the panic, though, like the Washington Mills, a portion of their machinery has been inactive since Midsummer. Full three-fourths of the mill is now in operation, but to-day a reduction in hours was made, a portion of the help being dismissed at 3 o'clock, the remainder working full time. No reduction of pay has been made.

The Everett Mills to-day commence operations on three-quarter time, the hours of labor being from 7 to 12, and 1 to 4. No reduction of pay or employes has been made, and it is hoped there will be no necessity for further reduction.

The Methuen Mills have not felt any pressure, and are running full time all machinery that the water power can carry."

OPERATIONS IN NASHUA.

The bad influences of the panic upon business interests in Nashua, N. H., are in part thus summed up by the *Telegraph*, of that city, in its issue of Monday last: "Messrs. Eaton & Ayer have been compelled to discharge more than one-half their employes, and this morning commenced running four days in a week. Messrs. Fletcher, Webster & Co. are in the same condition, although it is possible they may run full time this week to complete orders. The firm contemplate an entire suspension from manufacturing. Otterson's foundry is running only three days and a half in a week. But few men have been discharged, and the firm hope at least to give its employes a living during the Winter. Davis & Rollins, machinists, run to-day on three-fourths time, and both the Nashua and Jackson Manufacturing Companies commence on the same time to-morrow, the hours of labor being from 7:30 A. M. to 4:45 P. M., less the regular hour at noon. The Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company has discharged about a dozen hands. It is running full time and will continue to do so as long as it can find a market for card and paper stock. The Nashua Iron and Steel Company is running full time but anticipating a reduction in help or the hours of labor. Warner & Whitney are still on full time and hopeful. Many smaller industries that have relied upon the corporations for support are, of course, more or less affected and must of necessity be governed by the panic. The banks and bankers say that monetary matters look a little better this morning, and yet there is no encouraging change for those who are obliged to manufacture goods and store them or sell on three or six months time. Everything considered, the risk is too great. We hope, however, that traders and mechanics will keep up good courage and assist one another over the hard times to the best of the ability of each."

THE MILLS OF MANCHESTER.

Manufacturing establishments at Manchester, N. H., are running on full time and with the usual amount of help, except the Manchester Print Works and Mills. The Amoskeag will run as long as they can sell goods for what they cost, and the Stark Mills are working nights to fill orders in their seamless bag department. What are known as Manchester Mills and Manchester Print Works, one and the same corporation, have not yet emerged from the financial troubles they have had the past year. A New-Hampshire paper says: "This corporation run but five days last week. Work has ceased in some of the rooms in the woolen department, and the operatives have been paid off and discharged to the number of about 250. These include the wool sorters and washers, with some others. The wool combing is also nearly through with, and unless some change is made, the help employed on that will soon be out of employment. There is stock enough on hand at present to supply the spinners and weavers on the woolen until the 1st of December or a little later, and by that time it will have been decided whether to continue, shut down, or change to cotton goods. The future course of the corporation will depend somewhat upon the new Treasurer, who is soon to be elected." The Manchester Locomotive Works have discharged 200 men since Oct. 1, but are running on full time.

THE COHOES MILLS.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening sums up as follows the situation at Cohoes, by which it will be seen that the prospect is doleful enough: "The prospects in Cohoes are uncertain; in fact it is doubtful if there are any prospects. All is doubt. The managers of the mills and factories are unable to give any answer as to the future. The cotton mills are nearly all closed. Most of the woolen mills are running. The rolling-mill, the iron foundry and machine-shop, the nut factory, the knitting-needle factory, and the straw board mill are all running on full time. At Land & See's planing-mill the men have been placed on eight hours' time, and their wages reduced fifteen per cent. The gas-pipe company has orders enough ahead to keep the employes at work for three months. The water will be drawn from the Cohoes company's canals to-morrow night, and will be shut off for one week. During that time the canals will be thoroughly cleaned and leveled. Number 1 will be widened and deepened from the pump-house to the dam. The drawing off of the water of course stops every manufactory in the city. When the water is let on again the majority of the knitting-mills will run only one-half time, with a general reduction of wages." The drawing off of the water in the canals, will throw temporarily out of work 13,000 persons.

THE SPRAGUE MILLS IN AUGUSTA.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in Augusta, Me., in regard to the future operations of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company there, and to allay it in some measure announcement has been made that the factories are to continue to run on half time. The Kennebec *Journal* of Monday said: "Col. De Witt, the agent, telegraphed to headquarters, asking if any change should be made in the management of affairs here, and received on Saturday evening the cheerful reply that no change would be made, but to go on as had been arranged. Next Saturday is pay day, and full provisions have been made for paying all the hands. As soon as business warrants, it is expected that the mills will be run on full time. On Saturday last about $1,000 were paid to hands who have quit work and will seek employment at some establishment running on full time, but nearly all the old hands will remain, which will be the wiser course, for in this time of general suspension of manufacturing business, other places do not hold out very flattering inducements. Certainly, all should feel rejoiced that there is a prospect of continuing business here even on half time."

THE NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

Secretary Robeson was in Baltimore on Saturday, and was asked by a reporter of the *American* whether there was any truth in a rumor current on the street that the United States Government is about to discharge some 600 employes there. Mr. Robeson said he was not aware of any such purpose, and that he did not believe there was a word of truth in the statement. He said also that the rumor that he had discharged 1,500 persons from the United States Navy-yard at Washington grew out of the fact that when the work of painting a ship was finished some thirty painters, who had been temporarily employed at that work, were discharged. He said that his policy has been, so far as consistent with public interests, to keep all the work going on that he can, and to pay all that is owed for such labor. There might be some complaints, he added, that he is using the appropriations for his department rapidly, but he believed that the duty of the Government in such a crisis as the present is to give all the aid it can to the material interests of the country.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORIES.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Taking all in all, Baltimore has suffered but little in comparison with other cities. On Saturday, Oct. 19, Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. discharged 200 of the men in their employ, but it is gratifying to state that the firm will this morning resume operations on their usual scale, and that the 200 workmen discharged will again enter upon their duties. Messrs. Knabe & Co. will then have over 300 men actively employed. The manufactory of Chas. M. Stieff, in which are employed 100 men, has not been at all affected. No men have been discharged, and the regular amount of work is being carried on. The Gaehle Piano Manufacturing Company also continues in active operation."

GENERAL REPORTS FROM MAINE.

Manufacturing industries are the first to experience the effects of the pressure. The cotton mills, which give employment to over 10,000 persons, three-quarters of whom are females, and whose annual pay-roll is nearly $3,000,000, are disturbed in their operations. The Biddeford mills are already working on reduced time, and the A. & W. Sprague mill in this city will curtail the hours of labor some time next month. These mills have done a good season's work. The Biddeford mills have turned out a product valued at $3,400,000, while the product of the Sprague's mill is valued at $500,000. The total value of the cotton goods manufactured by our cotton mills the present year, we should judge, will not fall short of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. A large harness establishment in this city, probably the most extensive in the State, which gives employment to seventy hands, and whose product this year of saddlery and harnesses and trunks reaches $120,000, has discharged the most of its help. All branches of manufacturing industry are more or less affected, and quite a number of establishments, it is apprehended, will suspend operations entirely. To show the stringency in the money market, one large manufacturing company has paid eighteen per cent. for money to pay off its hands. A hard Winter is looked for, and a stagnation of business. There are probably not less than 50,000 persons in this State, 14,000 of whom are females, who are dependent on their wages for their support. They work in our cotton, woolen, and saw mills, and are employed in other kinds of mechanical industry. With the depression that exists they will be largely thrown upon the resources they have accumulated. Our savings banks have ten millions of dollars, mostly the earnings of our working classes. No bank, to our knowledge, has declined to pay out currency when called for, nor has a single failure occurred since the panic commenced, if we are not misinformed. Thus far all obligations have been promptly met, and there is every reason to believe that our heaviest manufacturing establishments will weather the storm, and that next Spring will witness better times than ever, especially if there is an early resumption of specie payments.

WORK AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Of seventeen establishments in Columbus, Ohio, the *State Journal* of Monday says: "The Ohio Bent Works Company employed but few hands and had determined to close for the Winter before the panic was heard of, and we are under the impression that the works were stopped before Jay Cooke & Co. failed. The Ohio Tool Works Company is running on half time, as it does every year about this time. The Piqua Railroad shops have made a reduction of fifteen per pent. The shops are run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its shops everywhere share the rule. Ayres, Mithoff, Dann & Co. have reduced the time of some of its men one-half. The Franklin Iron Company last week started up its new blast furnace. The company has orders for iron for months ahead. The Columbus Window-glass Company is going right along putting up buildings, getting ready to begin business, and the enterprise promises to be a most successful one. The new Bolt and Nut Factory is driving ahead. The Columbus Iron Company's furnace is still running, and is doing as heavy a business as it has ever done. The Columbus Rolling Mill has done its heaviest business since the panic. It is running now at the rate of about $2,500,000 per annum, and constantly increasing. The Columbus Machine Company is enlarging its works. The Franklin Machine Company is running on full time, and will continue to do so. The two large furniture manufactories have abated nothing. John L. Gill's car and car-wheel works and plow and agricultural implement manufactory combined—an establishment that is probably as large and widely known as any other in Ohio—is running on full time; so are all of Hayden's immense establishments, and the pipe works with their large force, and Booth's carriage shops. Reed, Jones & Co. have increased their already large force of hands."

LABOR AT WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Monday evening supplies the intelligence following: "The reported discharge of 400 men at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company is without foundation. Only a few men lost their situations there on Saturday. At Hilles & Jones' a reduction in the hours of labor has been commenced in addition to the reduction of wages made a week or so ago. In fact, there are but few, if indeed a single industrial establishment, but what are feeling, and that keenly too, the effects of the financial failures. The representative of one of our Wilmington machinist's tools establishments undertook a trip East, last week, to dispose of a stock on hand; and although he offered to sell at a reduction of twenty per cent., he could not obtain any orders, but was given to understand that if a still greater reduction were made, and his firm would accept paper, he would receive several orders. Money they would not part with on any consideration."

ITEMS FROM MASSACHUSETTS FIRMS.

The following notes of reductions by manufacturing companies and firms in some of the Massachusetts towns are supplied by the Springfield *Republican* of Monday: "The Collins Paper Company at Collins Depot commenced running on half time on Saturday, though the finishing-room will run for some time to finish the paper made. A number of hands will leave. The Brookfield boot and shoe factories are running as usual, but with greatly reduced help, and the entire works will probably be suspended when orders cease to be received. The boot manufactories at Spencer, which, on the breaking out of the financial troubles, were in the midst of the most successful business season for many years, are finding their orders rapidly lessening, and will reduce their product accordingly. Isaac Prouty & Co., one of the largest boot firms in the country, employing about 800 hands, will run their works on the eight-hour system, while D. A. Drewery & Co., also extensive manufacturers, have shut down, for a few days at least. E. Jones & Co., and Bullard, Boyden & Co. will run their shops until all orders are filled, when they will suspend work altogether for the present. J. R. & J. E. Prouty's and Richard Legden & Son's wire-mills are running as usual, with an immediate prospect of closing. The latter company's sales in September exceeded those of any previous month since their starting. The Upham Woolen Company will suspend operations for a time about Dec. 1. The various companies manifest a desire to make every possible arrangement for the welfare of their employes. At Coleraine the Griswold Manufacturing Company's mill at Willis place is running on half time, while the mill at Griswoldville has stopped for repairs. The American Rattan Company of Fitchburg is now running but four days per week. One-third of the machinery of the Uxbridge woolen mills has been stopped, and the remainder is running on three-quarters time. Business is decidedly dull in Leominster. Joslyn, Palmer & Williams, the Union Comb Company, and Gardner Morse, have discharged some workmen and reduced the time to eight hours, while nearly all of the other comb shops are running on short time. Lockey Brothers have reduced to three days per week, and the other manufacturers are talking of a reduction. About 100 men are at work on the Massachusetts Central Railroad in Enfield, Greenwich, and Hardwick, and the contractor hopes to keep them busy during the Winter. The men are anxious to work if they can Winter in a comfortable way."

BUSINESS IN SYRACUSE.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that the prospect for the Winter in that city is, on the whole, cheering. The glass works are doing well and working up to their full capacity. Cook, Carpenter & Coleman, manufacturers of furniture, organs, and church work, who employ 100 men, began running eight hours on the 1st inst., with a reduction of ten per cent. in wages. Sanford & Ross, manufacturers of picture-frames and moldings, employing 130 men, have run seven hours since Oct. 20. If the dullness continues they will reduce still further, and perhaps stop entirely. Cobb, Herrick & Co., engine and boiler manufacturers and general machinery, are running on full time and keeping the usual number of men at work—sixty. The Bradley Manufacturing Company are running about 100 men, only a few less than usual. If collections are fair for the next thirty days, the firm see no reason why they cannot run full time all Winter. Frazer & Burns, manufacturers of harness trimmings, have been compelled to discharge twenty-five men, and fear they must dispense with more. Thus far their manufactory has been run on full time. The Sweet Manufacturing Company have discharged three-quarters of their men, and the remainder are working on eight hours. Geo. Barnes & Co., who make mowing-machine knives and employ 200 men, are running full time, and have more orders than they can fill. The panic is not felt, save in collections. The Williams Mower and Reaper Company closed work about a week ago. Some 100 men were thrown out of employment.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM BOVILL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

A cable special announced yesterday the death of Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in England. His has been a very useful life, marked by eminent service to his country in several prominent positions. He was born 1814, and twenty-seven years later, in 1841, was called to the Bar, having previously practiced as a special pleader. His talents and industry soon secured a large and lucrative practice, and he became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1855. During these years of legal business he had found time to give some attention to the political discussions going on about him, and in March, 1857, was selected by the borough of Guilford to represent it in Parliament. He was also a Magistrate for the County of Surrey, and was appointed Solicitor General under Lord Derby's administration in July, 1866. In November of the same year, while still member for Guilford, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice on the retirement of Chief Justice Erle, of the Common Pleas. In the December following he was made a Privy Councilor. Lord Chief Justice Bovill was highly respected by the members of his profession, but is known better in America by his connection with the first Tichborne trial, over which he officially presided. His early demise (he was only fifty-nine years old) is much regretted by the English people and Bar.

DEATH OF AN ARCTIC VOYAGER.

The London *Times* of Oct. 22 has the following: "The distinguished Arctic voyager, Vice Admiral Sir Robert John Le Mesurier McClure, C. B., whose death has been recorded in our columns, was the son of Capt. Robert McClure, of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, and was born in 1807. He was educated at the High School, Winchester, and entered the navy in 1824. He joined the expedition sent in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin, and was second in command of the Investigator, and it was while engaged in navigating those seas that he had the honor of discovering and completing the North-west Passage. On Sept. 6, 1850, he discovered high land, which he named Baring's Land; on the 9th, other land, which he named after Prince Albert; on the 30th the ship was frozen in. Capt. McClure entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the investigator then lay communicated with Barrow's Straits, he set out on Oct. 21 with a few men in a sledge to test his views. On Oct. 26 he reached Point Russell (73° 31' north latitude, 114° 14' west longitude,) where, from an elevation of 600 feet, he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans he named after the Prince of Wales. Intelligence of the important discovery was brought to England by Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published in October, 1853. Capt. McClure returned to England in September, 1854. He was promoted to post rank, and was created a Knight Bachelor for his eminent services in the Arctic regions. He was further rewarded by a grant of £5,000, a similar sum being distributed among the officers and crew. He had received the Arctic medal, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May, 1859. His next command was to the Esk, in 1856, on the west coast of America, and afterward in China, where he commanded the division of the Naval Brigade before Canton, and subsequently served as senior officer in the Straits of Malacca and at Hongkong, during the passage of the troops from India and China. Capt. McClure returned home in 1861, since which he had been unemployed. His commission as Captain bore date Sept. 18, 1850; he became Rear Admiral (on the retired list) March, 1867, and Vice Admiral May 29, 1873. Sir Robert M'Clure married in 1869 Constance Ada, daughter of the late Mr. Richard H. Tudor, of Birkenhead.

AN OLD-SCHOOL CLERGYMAN.

There died three weeks ago in Shropshire, England, at a place called Wem, whence came the notorious Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, who was "Baron Jeffreys of Wem," one of the few clergymen who remained belonging to quite the old school of divines.

In early life Mr. Merest, for such was this gentleman's name, had been a boon companion of a former Duke of Cleveland, who had proved his regard by returning him for one of his boroughs. While Mr. Merest was thus adorning the Legislature of his country, the Duke's living of Wem fell vacant, and the Duke proposed that his friend should hold it as a "warming-pan" until the Duke's cousin, a youth then of tender years, was ready to take it; his Grace, no doubt, after his usual fashion, emphasising the proposal by the assurance that it was "a d——d good thing;" for this was the Duke who marked his approval of a sermon by saying to the preacher: "That was a d——d good sermon you gave us, a d——d good sermon." So Mr. Merest threw off the Senator and became the divine, a proceeding probably thought quite natural and proper in those days, but which would, under similar circumstances, now send alike the lights of High Church and Low Church into fits. The Duke's young kinsman never could persuade those inexorable gentlemen, the Oxford examiners, to give him a degree. He said he did his papers "by the light of reason," but they desired them done by the light of certain rules of grammar and mathematics as well, and this was wanting. So he was never ordained, and the old Ex-M. P. continued to hold the living, which was about $12,500 a year, with an excellent house and grounds, for life, his being, probably, a unique case in every respect. The present patron of the living is a widely different Duke of Cleveland. He was a great friend of the late Bishop Wilberforce, and his wife is only sister to Earl Stanhope, the historian, and mother, by her first marriage, of Lord Roseberry, lately a visitor to New-York.

A TENANT'S OBLIGATION TO REPAIR.

Leases not seldom contain a covenant that the tenant shall keep the premises in good order and repair. As to just what this covenant may mean, however, there is considerable difference of opinion, and sometimes the intervention of a Judge and jury are necessary to settle the question. A case of this kind has been on trial in the Superior Court of Baltimore, in which the Judge, in charging the jury, described the legal aspect of the matter. The word "keep," he said, implied an obligation to put the premises in repair if they were out of repair when received, and to keep them so, for it would be idle to stipulate to keep in repair what is not in repair, and the covenant was, therefore, equivalent to "put and keep and deliver up" in good order and repair. The real difficulty, however, was in the words "good order and repair." These words, he said, meant such a reasonable condition of fitness as belongs to houses of the age, class, and condition, as good repair for one might not be for another. It was not necessary that an outgoing tenant should repaint and repaper, but only keep the paint and paper in such condition as is consistent with the use; not allow the house to be defaced; use it with proper and reasonable care; and deliver it up as it may be left after such care. The Judge remarked that there was no custom or rule of law by which an outgoing tenant was obliged to repair and repaper, unless under a distinct and well-defined agreement to that effect. On the other hand, there is no implication that the tenant shall keep the premises as received. The obligation to keep in good order and repair does not mean to keep the house in the condition in which it is received, but in a condition that is reasonable.

RELIGION IN NEW-YORK.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH VALUES.

DENOMINATIONAL GROWTH SINCE THE CITY WAS FOUNDED—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TWO CENTURIES—HOW PASTORS ARE PAID IN THE VARIOUS CHURCHES.

New-York is not commonly regarded as a particularly religious City or a particularly moral City, but whatever may be said to its prejudice by people whose actual knowledge of it is extremely limited, it certainly has never been backward in providing facilities for moral and religious instruction. Its expenditures for this purpose are on a scale of munificence which cannot be surpassed by any other city in the United States, while its various charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies attest the earnestness with which its citizens exert themselves for the promotion of worthy objects. And while it is said in many quarters that skepticism is rapidly augmenting its ranks throughout the world, the numerous religious denominations in New-York are steadily laboring in their respective ways, and either increasing their membership or at least preventing any perceptible decline. New churches are continually going up, new parishes or congregations are formed every year, new hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions established, and new and zealous efforts made to promote religion and morality in every manner possible. Considering the peculiar character of its extremely mixed population, New-York makes a very creditable showing of religious activity and progress, and in this respect it will bear favorable comparison with any of its sister cities—even with some which make more pretension to godliness than it ever has made or probably ever will make.

The whole number of churches in New-York City at the present time is about 350, or say one church to every 3,000 inhabitants. The number of denominations is about thirty, but several of these have so small a membership that they cannot afford to build churches, so their services are held either in dwelling-houses or small public halls. The oldest denomination is the Reformed Dutch; next to that is the Episcopal; then the Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, &c. It is only within the present century that the Roman Catholics can be said to have made any progress in New-York, though they now claim to be more numerous than any other denomination.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN NEW-YORK.

Two hundred and forty years ago, when savages roamed at will from Bowling Green to Harlem River, and probably had their wigwams where some Christian temples now stand, the first church ever seen on Manhattan Island was built. Those were troublous times for the sturdy colonists, for Indians were constantly at their doors, and the dangers of their situation demanded unceasing vigilance by night and day. In order that their little place of worship should be safe from Indian attack, it was built inside the fort that stood on the site of the present Battery. Necessarily it was a small edifice, but it answered the purpose of the colonists very well, and within its walls each Sabbath were assembled the officials and chief social personages of New-Amsterdam. The little church in the fort prospered apace, and its congregation exercised an important influence in the affairs of the colony. Who has not heard of good old Domine Bogardus? And what name is more familiar, especially to lawyers and litigants, than that of Anneke Jans? The celebrated dominie officiated in the little edifice, and it was there that he tied the nuptial knot of the Dutch maiden, whose innumerable heirs are so solicitous to possess themselves of Trinity's vast estate. In due course of time the City extended northward, and a site was procured for another church on the street now known as Exchange place. The new edifice cost a sum equal to $20,000, and was regarded with honest pride by the worthy burghers and their comely fraus and frauleins; but the last trace of it disappeared many years ago, and on its site is now carried on the business of stock brokers and money changers.

TWO VENERABLE CHURCH BUILDINGS.

Years sped by, bringing many changes to the nucleus of the present great metropolis, and among them the introduction of the Episcopal religion, which came with the new English rulers. But the Dutch held on, with the close tenacity of their race, and the increase of population demanded more church accommodation. Accordingly in 1727, over a century after New-Amsterdam was founded, they determined to build a larger church than any they had before, and then arose the building known as the Middle Dutch Church, now the New-York Post Office. This building was used for religious purposes for one hundred and fifteen years, with the exception of a part of the revolutionary period, when it was in possession of the British, who used it as a prison for captured soldiers of the patriot army. In 1844 it was sold to the United States Government, and after undergoing much patching and many repairs, converted to the use in which it still remains. Some years previous to the erection of the Middle Dutch Church, however, the venerable North Dutch Church, which still stands at the corner of Fulton and William streets—the latter then known as horse-and-cart lane—was built. This edifice also fell into hostile hands in the revolutionary days, and was used for military purposes. The pews and pulpit were taken out, the latter being sent to England, where an American afterward recognized it in a parish church, and the building converted into a hospital, as so many churches in the South were during our later war. In its early days the North Dutch Church was the pride of the pious who worshiped according to its creed, but the crumbling building will probably disappear before New-York is much older, and doubtless many of the traditions connected with it will soon be forgotten.

RISE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The substitution of the English dynasty for the Dutch, which took place in 1664, signalized an important change in religious matters in New-York. Previous to that time, there was no Episcopal Church in the City, but when the Dutch were replaced in authority by the English, the faith of the Church of England became the established religion on the Island of Manhattan, and, according to the custom at home, those who did not conform to it, as well as those who did, were taxed for its support. Sixty years after the Dutch had built the first church on the Island, the nucleus of the now powerful Trinity corporation was formed. The first Trinity Church, which was vastly unlike the stately Trinity of to-day, was built in 1697. It was a small building, with a tall spire, and pews were especially set apart in it for the Mayor and Common Council of the City. After eighty years of service the little church was burned down, but another soon replaced it and remained standing until 1839, when the present graceful and attractive structure was erected in its place. Trinity was the favored church of all the English officials, and in later times, of the leading social, civil, and military magnates of New-York, and its wealth and influence rapidly increased. From the one little church which the Episcopalians established in 1697 over seventy others have since grown. Trinity, once so impecunious that it was with some difficulty the sum of £300 was raised to build the first church, is now the possessor of immense wealth, and owns several acres of the most valuable real estate in New-York, with buildings which rent annually for very large sums. It is extremely difficult to ascertain the value of the property owned by the Trinity corporation, but it is believed by persons well qualified to judge to be not less than forty millions, while many estimate it at a figure much higher. At all events it is quite enough to keep the various Trinity parishes safely out of want, and secure a comfortable income to Trinity itself besides. This is the property on which the heirs of Anneke Jans, who was married by Dominie Bogardus, in the primitive little church in the fort, maintain, at periodical gatherings from many places, that they have a large and well-founded claim. But it will probably be many years before their claim is granted.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

More than a century had elapsed after the introduction of the Episcopal religion before the Roman Catholics had a church in New-York. In the early days Catholics were under a ban that almost effectually prevented any observance of their religion, and it was not till the time of Gov. Dongan that the principle of religious liberty was established. In 1785 the first Catholic church was erected. It was a small brick building, and stood on Barclay street on the same ground on which St. Peter's, the oldest Catholic church in New-York, now stands. In ninety years the Roman Catholics have increased the number of their churches to over forty, and it is estimated that in the largest of these—St. Stephen's—as many as 12,000 persons assemble at the various services each Sunday. The increase of this denomination in the present century has certainly been very remarkable. The writer has heard a well-informed Roman Catholic pastor say that the number of "nominal Catholics" in this City is not less than half a million, which number is somewhat over half the population. Whether this estimate be correct or not, the Roman Catholics have undoubtedly gained immense numerical strength in New-York, and their ranks are growing much more rapidly than those of any other denomination. Their most important undertaking is the magnificent Cathedral in course of erection on Fifth avenue. This building will undoubtedly be the most imposing edifice of its class in the United States. Its extreme length will be 332 feet, and its extreme breadth 174 feet. The spires at the corners on Fifth avenue will be 328 feet high. The total cost of the structure will be from two to two and a half million dollars.

THE HEBREWS.

Before either Episcopalians or Roman Catholics appeared in New-York the Israelites had obtained a foothold. The exact date of the first arrival of Jews is not known, but it is fixed at about the year 1660, four years before the English took formal possession of the City. In the early days this denomination suffered many persecutions, and had to struggle hard for whatever advance it made. Nearly a century had elapsed after the first appearance of Jews in New-Amsterdam before a synagogue was built. It was a small structure, standing on Mill street, now Beaver, and it served for purposes of worship until 1827, when a larger and more appropriate building was erected. Despite the hostility they met on all sides the Jews rapidly increased in number and advanced in prosperity, and finally became an important element in the social and business community. Since 1827 they have increased the number of their synagogues to twenty-six, and some of those buildings rank among the most beautiful and costly religious edifices in New-York. The Jewish population now numbers about 40,000, and increases with noticeable rapidity. The greatest increase has taken place in the past twenty-five years, during which time much of the old prejudice against Jews has been broken down. In addition to building costly synagogues the Jews show considerable zeal and liberality in establishing institutions for the sick, the aged, and the helpless of their own faith. They have erected several very fine buildings of this kind in New-York, and they support them with commendable generosity. The most important of these institutions is the Sinai Hospital, on Lexington avenue.

PRESBYTERIANS AND LUTHERANS.

About the year 1700, forty years after the first Jews are understood to have appeared, the existence of Presbyterianism in New-York began. The best available authority on the subject says there was a "small number" of Presbyterians in the City in 1710, and it may be supposed that there were some a few years earlier. The number has since become a large one, but how large is not accurately known. There are now fifty-two Presbyterian churches within the City limits, forty-one being known as Presbyterian, six as United Presbyterian, and five as Reformed Presbyterian. One of the former is for colored people and has a colored minister. All the churches have seating capacity for about 46,000 persons. Presbyterians do not make much ornate display in their churches, but on the other hand, they make these buildings substantial, commodious and in every way creditable to their faith. This denomination includes in its membership many of the oldest and wealthiest families. At a rough estimate it may be said that the Presbyterians constitute about one-twelfth of the population, though the proportion is probably somewhat under this figure. Contemporaneously with the Presbyterians appeared the Lutherans, whose first settlement in New-York dates in 1710. In the previous year a body of about 3,000 Lutherans arrived in England, from Germany, whence, it is said, they were forced to flee by persecutions inflicted by Roman Catholics, who applied to them the name of Lutherans, as a term of opprobrium. In 1710, these exiles were sent to New-York by Queen Anne, for what reason is not known, unless it was to augment the population. The Lutherans now have eighteen churches, with seating capacity for about 12,000 persons. Most of the members of this denomination are of German extraction, and many are of German birth.

WHAT THE METHODISTS HAVE DONE.

The Methodist Church is not so old here by half a century as the Presbyterian and Lutheran. Just ten years before the colonies declared their independence, the first Methodist society known in New-York was formed. The place of meeting was in a part of the City that is now considered very far down town, and it was as plain and unpretentious as any building of its class in these severely plain days, when the splendor of decoration and grandeur of architecture of many of our modern churches was unknown. The Methodists now have fifty churches, and four of these come under the head of colored. From recent discussions of the subject by Methodist preachers, it appears that there is a difference of opinion as to whether this denomination has held its own during the past few years. One party maintains that it has not, while the other as vigorously asserts that it has. But, however this may be, it is certain that the Methodists are an active and zealous class, and that all fair opportunities to advance Methodist interests are promptly turned to good account. In number they are about equal to the Presbyterians, with probably a small balance on the credit side.

BAPTISTS, CONGREGATIONALISTS, &C.

In 1762, four years before the advent of the Methodists, the Baptists built their first church in New-York. Since that time their progress has been decidedly favorable, for they now have thirty-one churches in the City, one being colored. The seating capacity of all is about 26,000, but this, of course, does not represent all the Baptist denominations. About eight years after the Baptists came the Universalists, who date their history from 1750, when the sect first appeared in England. They do not seem to have progressed very rapidly as a religious body, for, after 103 years in New-York, they have only six churches, with accommodations for about 5,000 persons. The Congregationalists have five churches, with capacity for about the same number, and the Unitarians four churches, with capacity for about 4,000. Besides those already mentioned, there are in the City twenty-one churches belonging to miscellaneous bodies. The most important of these are the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth,) and the Church of the Strangers, (Rev. Dr. Deems.)

CHURCHES AND CHURCH VALUES.

A recapitulation of the various churches, their seating capacity, and their estimated value may now be given. The value is estimated for the reason that all buildings used for religious purposes are exempt from taxation, and consequently the actual value cannot be ascertained. Beginning with the highest number and greatest value, the list is as follows:

	Churches.	Capacity.	Value.
Episcopal	72	55,000	$15,000,000
Presbyterian	52	45,000	8,500,000
Roman Catholic	41	60,000	6,500,000
Methodist	50	48,000	3,000,000
Baptist	31	26,000	2,000,000
Reformed Dutch	21	17,000	3,500,000
Synagogues	26	18,000	2,500,000
Lutheran	18	12,000	1,500,000
Universalist	6	5,000	500,000
Congregational	5	5,000	1,000,000
Unitarian	4	3,500	600,000
Friends	3	3,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	20	11,000	1,000,000
Total	349	308,500	$46,000,000

This table does not include several church buildings now in course of erection, and among them the Roman Catholic cathedral. Among the churches set down as miscellaneous there is one Swedenborgian, one Greek Catholic, one Catholic Apostolic, one Christian Israelite, one Welsh Calvanistic, one True Dutch Reformed, one Evangelical Reformed, one United Brethren, one Methodist Protestant, and one with the simple name of Christian.

HOW PASTORS ARE PAID.

Ministers are probably no better qualified than other men to live without the wherewithal to procure subsistence, though it is a sad truth that many of them receive hardly enough for their services to keep body and soul together, the salaries of pastors in some places being scarcely equal to the earnings of day laborers. In New-York, however, there is not much occasion to complain on this score, for, with a few exceptions, ministers are paid as liberally as any other class of intellectual workers, and more liberally than many. The highest salaries are paid in the Episcopal Church, though in at least one of the small denominations the average is higher; then come the Presbyterian, Unitarian, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, and finally the Roman Catholic. The following table shows the average, highest, and lowest of each denomination. It may be premised that several churches furnish their pastors with residences in addition to the salaries, and this is true of all the Roman Catholic churches.

	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
Baptist	$2,500	$6,000	$1,000
Congregational	4,000	6,000	2,500
Episcopal	4,000	12,000	1,000
Hebrew	2,200	6,000	500
Lutheran	1,800	6,000	700
Methodist	2,000	5,000	1,000
Presbyterian	3,000	10,000	1,000
Roman Catholic	700	800	600
Reformed Dutch	3,500	6,000	1,000
Unitarian	5,000	10,000	3,000
Universalist	3,000	5,000	1,000

In order that a wrong impression may not be conveyed by the foregoing table, it is proper to explain that only a few ministers receive salaries represented by the higher figures. Of the whole number in the City, only sixty receive $5,000 or upward, while the number receiving over that sum is only thirty, and only ten of the thirty are paid $10,000 or over. Six of these fortunate ten are pastors of Episcopal churches. Twenty Baptist ministers get from $1,000 to $3,000; ten ministers in the Lutheran Church are paid from $1,000 to $2,500; forty in the Methodist Church at the same rates; thirty in the Presbyterian from $1,000 to $3,000; thirty-five in the Episcopal from $1,000 to $2,500; and ten in the Reformed Dutch from $1,000 to $3,000. It is safe to say that not more than half the ministers in New-York receive salaries of $2,500, while a very large number do not get more than half this sum. On the whole, however, the pastors of our City churches are pretty well rewarded in a pecuniary sense for their services.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE EXERCISE OF TRUE CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have given up so much of your space lately to appeals to the public, and the benevolent have so generously responded, that it is with much hesitation that I venture to ask your hearing yet again, and to beseech of you not to weary in well-doing.

Within the bounds of my parish, which is situated in the midst of a dense population of generally well-to-do people, (west side of Ninth Ward,) I am almost daily made cognizant of cases of great destitution and acute suffering; cases which our public charities, however liberal, cannot reach—cases of silent, unuttered suffering—cases that would screen themselves even from the sympathizing eye of their pastor until the direst necessity compelled them to cry out, and also cases which have no pastor that they can claim as their friend.

I do not mean the victims of a morbid pride, who think their existence depends on keeping up a certain style of living, but families into which one misfortune after another has entered and stolen away their substance. One case in point will illustrate the class.

I watched by the dying bed of a mechanic last week, who, when well, was a giant in strength; was sober, frugal, industrious, and could support his family comfortably; but he overstrained himself in his work, was stricken by a lingering and painful disorder, became a constant care to his wife for months; his children were too small to earn anything, and he finally died, leaving no money to pay undertaker, back rent due, no coal, and nothing to eat in the house.

Now, such widows as this man left come to me as they do to every pastor, especially of the down-town parishes, and ask for enough to "tide them over" and set them on their feet again. I distribute to them judiciously from the alms of the church, from donations which I get by appeals to personal friends and from my own means, and the Benevolent Society of the parish does its share nobly; and in ordinary times all such cases can be relieved from these sources; but these are extraordinary, and after we have done all that we can, the cry for help still comes up, and it comes so piteously that it would rob me of my sleep if I left any means untried for their relief.

It is unusual for a pastor to make such an appeal through the public press, and I do it with great hesitancy at this time, when the long-suffering generosity of the public has been so heavily taxed.

Charity begins at home, and that "home" is wherever a suffering fellow-being is. If I should confine the benefactions of the parish to those only who are "of the household of faith" they would be amply provided for; but I would not "pass by" "Jew, Turk, infidel, or heretic," if he were suffering and I could assist him. A strong sense of duty constraining me is the only apology I have to make for this intrusion. If the generous have anything left to give, and will trust me as the almoner of their bounty, they can send it to my church or to my address, No. 36 East Twenty-first street.

W. T. EGBERT,

Rector of St. John the Evangelist.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

NO. 1 CIGARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading THE NEW-YORK TIMES during the last few weeks I have remarked the interest manifested by various writers in the welfare of ladies, particularly as regards expenditure in dress and household matters. Unfortunately there is but too much reason to believe that there is at the present time unnecessary expense in these directions. But let him that is without sin in this matter cast the first stone. Even granting that the habit of spending large sums of money for "confectionery and trifles" is a common one, (which I do not believe,) is it more foolishly spent, or with greater injury to the individual, than that expended by our brothers for cigars? A lady in attempting to dress well follows an instinct common to the sex; and what gentleman is insensible to the attractions of a lady dressed with care? Does the money spent in cigars or wines elevate any gentleman in his own estimation or that of any one else? Perhaps all the articles in cheap stores are not desirable, but the ladies who frequent these establishments take time to search for what they desire, feeling that they repay themselves by the cheapness of the purchase. Many a young girl is thankful for the store where she can purchase a pretty neck-tie for twenty-five cents, a linen frill for fifteen, and other vanities so dear to the heart of a young girl. The money for these purchases is perhaps obtained by teaching a few children the rudiments of the three Rs, at a dollar per week. It is barely possible that some ladies may not be able to choose between a silk and cloth goods at a dollar per yard, as they have not the ability to offer more than forty-five or fifty cents. I know but few ladies who would not be glad to dress in the most substantial manner, feeling that thereby they would secure elegance. Cashmeres and poplins are this Winter, however, far beyond the reach of most of our sisters. Many mothers and daughters who spend their mornings in preparation for the coming Winter, are equally interested in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES or the last number of the *Scientific Monthly*, when leisure comes with the lighting of the student lamp, used that the gas-bill may be lessened, as well as the eyes favored. The idea is but too common that women are and wish to be only playthings, with an occasional thought about the last fashion or the cut of the next new dress. The late John Stuart Mill, in speaking of his wife, says: "While she was the light, life, and grace of every society in which she took part, the foundation of her character was a deep seriousness resulting from the combination of the strongest and most sensitive feelings with the highest principles." And again: "So elevated was the general level of her faculties that the highest poetry, philosophy, oratory, or art seemed trivial by the side of her, and equal only to expressing some small part of her mind." If the man with the most philosophic mind of the age deemed his wife capable of sharing his literary labors (*vide* Mr. Mill's introductory remarks to the essay entitled, "The Enfranchisement of Women,") should not this fact be received as some slight evidence that one woman at least was able to be at once the possessor of womanly attractions and a fine mind? Nor can I believe that our English sister has no equals on this side of the ocean.

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

FALL JEWELRY.

THE LATEST FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The ladies of Arabia, of Asia Minor, and of the Levant are famous for the multiplicity of their jewels. The effect produced is often incongruous, as they make a point of wearing all they possess at the same time. But there is one peculiarity about these adornments. Every one is an heirloom. The eye of the traveler can hardly detect a single object which does not date from many years back. Among the ladies of a more cultured civilization the reverse is the case. Every jewel worn in the west of Europe and in America has, besides its intrinsic value, the higher recommendation of fashion. For there are fashions in jewelry as there are in bonnets and in robes. The ear-rings of two years back disappear utterly, and are seen no more. The brooches, the shawl-pins, the veil-pins, and the numberless articles of the toilet to which gold and gems can be applied, are continually changing, not only their material but their form. To-day, for the Fall season, the stores are crowded with articles in onyx and turquoises, almost to the exclusion of other gems. And there is this peculiarity about the latter, that, whereas, when they were in fashion last, some twenty years ago, none but round stones were used, set in silver, now, the setting is in gold, and the majority of the stones are square and cut in facets. This difference is a decided advantage in some kinds of jewelry, especially in turquoise necklaces, and in the pendants attached to them. The forms of the former are decidedly Oriental, and are besides singularly becoming to the fair skin of American blondes. Large stones of this gem are rather rare, and consequently the price of a necklace is high. The pendants, which are hooped on to the necklace, are of three varieties—crosses, medallions, and lockets. The latter are considered somewhat old-fashioned, but there are so many who cling to the old form, preferring them to the medallion, that they will always be manufactured. One of the most successful forms of cross pendants is a Latin cross, with arms that are curved at the ends. There is a cluster of turquoises in the centre, rising out of a rosette of acanthus-leaves in decolored gold. In the centre of each limb at the edge is a finial of square turquoises. The body of the cross is of highly-polished gold, and below the arms is a delicate scroll of knife-edge gold work, supporting pendants of small turquoises. This pattern is repeated in many variations—in pearls, in rose diamonds, in onyx and pearls, in onyx with gold enamel. In some of the onyx, crosses the central cluster is replaced by an I H S in rose diamonds. The medallion pendants fairly vie with the crosses in attraction, and are even more varied. One of the most singular, and at the same time one of the most recherché, is a scallop shell of Roman gold, the inside being lined with turquoises arranged in rays, with the largest stones nearest to the lid of the shell. This is adorned with rose diamonds, and to it is attached the loop, also set with the same precious gems. Perhaps the most successful medallion is the shield form, with a central ornament of the Prince of Wales' ostrich feathers. The shield is of Roman gold, with elliptic burnished bands surrounding the central ornament. Sometimes the centre is built up, and the turquoises are arranged in bands. This has a very happy effect, and affords a finer contrast of the stone with the Roman gold, and afterward with the burnished surface, than any other style. The lockets are similar, but afford less variety.

To each medallion or cross there are always corresponding sets—sometimes of brooch and ear-rings, sometimes of ear-rings alone, for many of the pendants can be worn as brooches. These sets are for the most part of Roman gold, with turquoises arranged in fanciful designs. Sometimes, however, they correspond singularly to the style of the pendants. For instance, the sets with the Latin cross pendants are ear-rings only, but these are fashioned like Maltese crosses; those with the shields are shaped like standards or square banners. Though not actually included in the sets, the shawl-pins and veil-pins have sufficient general resemblance to be worn with them. But besides these, there are many varieties which are slightly sporting or jocose. There are veil-pins shaped like riding-whips or umbrellas; shawl-pins with heads of horses and dogs set in crystal, and some with grotesque faces. Gentlemen's scarf-pins are mostly of the sporting kinds. Some of these are adorned with the favorite turquoises, which are also to be found on the massive bracelets which are now the rage. There is not so great a display in these as might be anticipated. Neither have the finest gems been reserved for articles which present themselves so distinctly to observation in society. There is nothing more recherché than a fine bracelet, and yet the efforts of manufacturers do not seem to have taken this direction, save in the case of onyxes. Of these there are some solid bracelets, very handsome and exceedingly costly, with clasps of gold, enameled black. To match the sets there are sleeve-buttons of appropriate designs. These are, of course, sold separately also. Those set with tourquoises are perhaps the prettiest, as regards color, that ever rested on a white cuff. Fashion comes and goes, bringing new idols and taking away the old. To-day turquoises are in vogue; next year it may be amethysts or garnets, or lapis lazuli, or malachite, all of which have great charms of color. But the combination of blue, gold, and white offered by the present style is about the brightest and the most pleasing that can be made.

Worn with the turquoise pendants are ball sets of blue enamel, the hue matching to admiration that of the gem. These are not very large in size, and are relieved by chased gold leaves. To match the onyx pendants and jewelry, there are onyx ear-balls, and these are not so heavy as might be imagined, though they are not exactly light. This massiveness of fabric is the distinguishing feature of onyx jewelry this Fall. All the best houses have every article extremely solid. The crosses are fully one-third of an inch thick, the bracelets quite as large, the medallions in proportion. Indeed, the bracelets are so massive that very few ladies purchase them now, preferring the enameled gold, which matches fairly the onyx jewelry, and is neither so heavy nor so cold. This massiveness necessitates increased size of decoration, and, accordingly, the pearls used with onyx sets are, for the most part, of a large size.

Cameo medallions are still strong favorites, and some of them are so singularly beautiful that, in the interests of art, we must hope that they will always be fashionable. Those artificially colored are not so much in demand as before, but there are always purchasers for the green varieties. There is less sale for medallions painted in enamel, but the best kinds are very popular. The most successful one this Fall is the Cupid on a butterfly, the background of which is peculiar, and so lustrous that it produces the effect of a crystal. Ornaments in coral have entirely disappeared, save for children; sets of it in Roman gold for them are mostly in beads and pendants.

KANAWHA COAL.

The following report of some of the information given at a meeting recently held in Charleston, West Va., of persons interested in the development of the resources of the country along the Kanawha River is given by the *West Virginia Journal*: "The committee from the United States Senate, composed of Messrs. Conkling of New-York, Sherman of Ohio, Davis of West Virginia, Norwood of Georgia, and Windom of Minnesota, and others interested in the Virginia water line, requested such persons as had made the mineral resources of this country a matter of study and practical investigation to assist them (the committee) in obtaining the necessary information. They were fortunate in having Prof. Ansted, of England, whose authority on these subjects is acknowledged everywhere, to give them information, which he did in answer to pointed and practical questions. W. H. Edwards, Dr. J. P. Hale, M. F. Maury, and others, appeared also before the committee and furnished much valuable data relative to the coal, salt, iron, and other minerals on and along the proposed water line from the Ohio River to the Chesapeake Bay. Prof. Ansted stated that the Great Kanawha coal field was the most remarkable in the world for the variety, richness and extent of its coal deposits; that at Hawk's Nest, in Fayette County, about forty five miles east from Charleston, he had this month made an examination and found fourteen workable veins of coal in the same mountain, lying horizontally, and all above the bed of New River. He further stated that the iron deposits east of the Alleghanies, and on the head waters of James River, were as extensive as the coal on New River and the Great Kanawha, and that the iron could be manufactured along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at half the cost that it could now be in England. He further stated that water transportation is necessary to utilize fully these vast coal and iron deposits. Hence the importance of slack water navigation on our rivers. The report of the Senate Committee, when printed, will contain much useful information on these subjects."

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIBSON STATION, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

I drove over here this morning from Fort Gibson, and became more and more impressed with the excellent qualities of the country, and the infinitesimal proportion of it which was cultivated. It is almost painful to see great stretches of swelling prairie diversified with belts of woodland, and low hills covered with fine timber utterly unoccupied. Here and there, close to a run, is perhaps a log-cabin, occupied by a half-breed; but these are so few and far between, and are surrounded by such tiny specks of cultivated land, that they fail to impress the mind, and the effect produced upon the imagination is that of utter solitude. The full-bloods hide away in the woods, as if shrinking from observation, and indeed their relations with those of their nation who have white blood in their veins are not cordial. They are so ignorant that they cannot conduct the machinery of tribal government even, which has altogether fallen into the hands of the half-breeds. And the latter they mistrust, even to hatred. This state of things did not always exist, but has sprung out of the slave-holders' rebellion. At the time of the outbreak the full-bloods were, though not wealthy, yet possessed of considerable cattle and hogs. They could live comfortably without assistance, and their relations with the half-breeds were decidedly amicable. The half-breeds, however, were quite opulent, some of them owning as many as five hundred slaves. Mr. Bob Jones, of the Choctaw nation, had three plantations, averaging two thousand acres, which he cultivated with remarkable intelligence and success. There were among the Cherokees more than half a dozen gentlemen who worked over three hundred slaves and had commercial agencies in Southern cities. It was natural that those whose status of life was exactly the same as that of Southern gentlemen should feel like them. Accordingly, when the rebellion broke out, the half-breeds as a body were Southern in sentiment. Many of them—notably Col. Boudinot—commanded Confederate regiments with skill and bravery. The full-bloods were, I greatly fear, fanned into an enthusiasm for the Union which had for its basis not principles, but the lust of blood and the hope of plunder. Could their energies have been restrained to legitimate channels, all would have been well. But this was impossible. The Indian nature is too savage. They commenced, doubtless, by measures which all Union men would indorse; but in a very short time they were unmanageable by those who had stirred up their enthusiasm, and then commenced a carnival of bushwhacking, of individual warfare, neighbor against neighbor, district against district. And as time progressed, and their impulses of slaughter were thoroughly aroused, the fighting became indiscriminate, men shooting others of the same party, and plundering their own associates. This ruined the Indian Territory completely, nor can it ever be recuperated without a strong admixture of white blood. The enmity between the half-breeds and the full-bloods is so confirmed that all attempts to improve the condition of affairs by the former are voted down by the latter. The constitution of Ocmulgee, which provides for centralizing the Government of the Indian Territory, and doing away with the tribal system, has been approved and ratified by all the councils, but can never obtain the affirmative vote of the nation at large, because the full-bloods will change nothing. Commissioner Smith only a few days ago met some of the leaders of the Choctaw nation at Caddo, and told them distinctly that if this constitution were not adopted and organization commenced according to its arrangements, Congress would take the matter into its own hands and would make the land United States territory. For the present state of things is absolutely unendurable. The land is filled with violence. When I arrived here to-day a man had just been shot dead in front of the depot. The circumstances were these: A Cherokee half-breed, who had married a Creek girl, and who lives at Gibson Station, (which is in the Creek region,) bought a pony of a white man. Hearing afterward that the animal had been stolen, he brought him back to the seller, and received his money. A few days afterward a band of colored people living in the vicinity came to him, as he was riding along on a valuable horse belonging to himself, and, declaring that the pony had been stolen from them, forcibly took his horse as an equivalent. He applied to the United States Marshal, who deputed him to act as a Marshal in this case, and to arrest the chief actor in the outrage and recover his horse. Armed with this authority, when he met the man he ordered him to halt, which the other answered by a shot from his revolver. Then the Cherokee, who carried a double-barreled shot-gun, killed him dead on the spot and took off his horse in triumph. The colored people, who among the Creeks have the privileges of citizenship, raised a mob the same evening and surrounded the Cherokee's house, swearing that they would burn it down, and that if the Cherokee nation wanted fight they would give them all they could take, and they would have put their threats into effect only for the intercession of a Methodist preacher, who was going up to the Conference at Tahlequah. For these people have great veneration for ministers of every denomination.

The colored people are a leading difficulty in this harassed land. When the war was over, the United States Commissioner pointed out the justice of giving citizens' rights to the colored people who had formerly lived in the Territory as slaves. The Creeks assented; the Choctaws and Chickasaws refused, the Cherokees at first refused, but afterward consented to give citizenship to all who returned into the nation before the expiration of six months from the decree of the council. I have asked, but have been unable to ascertain, what steps were taken to give publicity to this resolution. But the result was that out of the 2,000 who were entitled, only 500 came back within the specified time. The others the Cherokees considered as intruders, and asked the assistance of the Commissioner in excluding them. But he, acting, as I understand, under specific instructions from the Indian Bureau, persuaded the Cherokees to allow them to remain at least for the moment. Altogether there may be 6,000 colored people through the Territory, and nine-tenths of these have no rights as citizens. Some of them cultivate the soil, and raise both corn and wheat, cabbages and sweet potatoes, all of excellent quality. Others are in the employment of white men who have some mysterious citizens' rights, but the majority hang around and steal horses and cattle. There can be little doubt that their operations are controlled by a very vicious class of whites who are in the land—some legally, some illegally. They have also Indian confederates, and between them all property is not safe anywhere. The United States Marshals are not good men, but, even if they were, they are powerless to act save when backed by United States troops. As to the Indian Sheriffs, I grieve to report that they are ill-treated by white men, and their authority scorned. By treaty they have a right to levy a tax upon cattle driven through their territory, but when they attempt to collect it the herders show their revolvers. And as the Sheriffs are half-breeds, indissolubly connected with the white race, and therefore hated by the full-bloods, they cannot have any assistance from their countrymen, their own party refusing to have quarrels with the whites, and the full-bloods keeping themselves altogether aloof. I read only yesterday in the *Cherokee Advocate*, published at Tahlequah, a little item which will show how the white men treat the Indian officials. The Sheriff of Tahlequah was at Fort Gibson on matters of business connected with his office, and when riding near the town was met by a party of cavalry belonging to the post. The latter raised their carbines and saluted him with a volley, which fortunately missed, and he replied with a shot from his revolver, wounding a horse. Then he galloped off. It is unnecessary to comment upon such an outrage. But it shows the urgent necessity of a speedy change in the government of the Indian Territory.

I have ridden through a considerable country, and with immunity, which I discovered I owe to the fact that I am taken for an agent of John Robinson's circus. There are no regular roads, but the trackways are tolerably good, and even in wet weather are passable in consequence of the heavy traveling between Texas and Missouri which keeps them beaten down. There is a class of people who spend their entire lives traveling from Missouri to Texas in the late Fall, and from Texas to Missouri in the early Spring. They apparently do not like cold weather, preferring ague, to which all of them seem a victim. I have repeatedly passed their encampments in the evening. Sometimes a dozen wagons with white canvas tops will be gathered in a circle, sometimes only a few, sometimes a single one. The last case is rare. They have generally good horses, some cattle, and a few hogs, but I fear they don't lose any along the road. I saw one encampment where there was one old yellow cow and half a dozen calves. I suspect they gather in a few on the way. They generally encamp in the wood, so as to avoid the chill winds that sweep along the prairie, making the dry grass whisper and wail in a never-ceasing song. They choose usually the side of a small stream, although such spots are terribly aguish. But ague these nomads consider as one of the necessaries of life, and they probably would have a great contempt for any one who would suggest that it was unpleasant. It must be a strange life, never to have a home, never to be able to call one spot of ground one's own, to pass through thriving settlements where all regard the "camper" as a thief and a robber, to know nothing of civilization save its punishments, to be an outcast from one's countrymen, to be an American, in short, with the instincts of a gypsy. This is the restless spirit of progress run into excess; this is the dregs of the impulse that made Eastern men wander into the far West, to build up a civilization broader, freer, higher than that which they relinquished. But soon, very soon, the Indian Territory will be no longer an abiding place for the camper and the cattle-thief, and these wanderers will have to seek other lands. It will be a good thing for the border States when they have disappeared, for they do no good, and are eternally getting into trouble. Their numbers must be quite considerable, and they come from places sometimes which have been settled for centuries. I came upon a party at Fort Gibson, among whom was a very old woman who said she belonged to St. Genevieve, a very old French settlement in Missouri, older than St. Louis. Indeed, the latter is a colony from St. Genevieve. She married a camper early in life, and has been wandering between Texas and Missouri ever since. One property the campers have—namely, hogs—which will prosper much less in other lands, for, from South-east Missouri down to Texas, there are continuous woods of mast-bearing trees, oaks, pecans, walnuts, hickories, which give to the flesh a peculiar game flavor that is very agreeable. The hogs, also, are particularly healthy on this diet, and seem exempt from all diseases. They have often a peculiar malformation which I have not seen elsewhere—the hoof is not divided, but resembles that of a mule.

In traversing the Cherokee nation I have become convinced that the report of the agent, Mr. Jones, concerning the prosperity of the people, is most inaccurate. He says that there are evidences of real and substantial advancement, and that the nation has almost regained the prosperity ruined by the ravages of the civil war. From all that I could learn from others, or that I could discern for myself, this is false. The capital, Tahlequah, is falling back fast, the handsome brick houses of wealthy residents are becoming ruinous, and the schools have received a great blow in the abandonment of the male seminary. This, after the war, was converted into an orphanage for full-bloods only. Of these there are now in the institution some eighty-five, both male and female. I learned, to my astonishment, that the teachers could not speak Cherokee, but instructed through an interpreter, so that the measure of the teaching is the capacity, not of the instructor, but the channel through which the instruction passes. What is the result? This—namely, that the children learn English by rote without understanding it. Some few words they acquire undoubtedly, mostly nouns, but verbs, pronouns, participles, &c., they have no knowledge of. A Methodist Bishop examined a girl in spelling, and was surprised at her accuracy, nor did she fail once until asked to spell "moccasin." Judge of the Bishop's astonishment when informed that the girl really did not comprehend more than one or two words of all that she had spelled.

At the public school at Tahlequah, the children were almost all pure white, or so nearly white that no one could have suspected them to be anything else. They were being taught on the regular public school plan, which teaches nothing save mathematics and arithmetic. The rest is a mere temporary appeal to the memory, which retains the impression but for the moment. Still they were being taught something. In the whole class there was but one who could speak Cherokee—a clear proof that virtually they were white children. What is specially wanted for the true Cherokee children is a thorough teaching of the English language; and this they do not get, nor can they hope to have it so long as their teachers do not learn Cherokee in the first place. The whole system is a farce and a fraud—a mere pretense at education. It ought to be changed at once. What good can come to a young Cherokee from writing from memory, or speaking from memory, hundreds of words which convey to him no ideas. Such a plan of education reminds me of the canvas towns which Prince Potemkin erected in favorable localities for the benefit of the Empress Catherine, who was inspecting his Crimean improvements from the deck of a yacht. The only way in which the Cherokee children can be civilized is by having teachers versed in their language, who shall develop their powers of thinking by graduated object lessons. This must be the beginning. If there is a deficiency in the thinking artillery all the ammunition which the memory stores up is useless. It is maddening to think of the long years which have been wasted by this most idiotic swindle. But truly they were in fault who placed the charge of educating the Indian in the hands of clergymen whose very profession made them move in old grooves with a tenacity never seen elsewhere. The time for Indian independence has gone by. It is a foregone conclusion that they will become United States citizens in a very short time. It is to be hoped that then the United States Government will consider the question of Indian education, and will use a little thought in the matter. Anything less scientific, less reasonable than what has been it would be impossible to conceive. And the verdict of posterity upon this pet scheme of the best friends of the Indian [illegible] work.

GAR.

ENGLISH NOTES.

LOOKING TOWARD FRANCE—GOSSIP ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1873.

The great centre of European interest is, of course, at this moment, Paris. Before this letter reaches you the monarchical question will probably have been settled. Meanwhile, I may note the fact that the London morning papers are all, with the exception of the *Standard*, opposed more or less violently to the idea of a restoration. The interests of England are not likely to be affected by any change that may take place in the government of France; and the distinct preference shown by English opinion for a republican over a monarchical form of government is, therefore, all the more remarkable. Not that we should like a republic for ourselves; but we think it a capital thing for the French. If I were a Frenchman, (which, with Pharisaical humility, I thank God I am not,) I don't think, even if I were a Republican in the abstract, that I should be in favor of republican government in France just now. When France was the leading military power in Europe, it mattered little, as regarded her external relations, how she was governed. She needed no allies. At present, however, she is at the mercy of the Germans, who, in another war, would commence operations, not from Mayence, but from Metz, within ten days' march of Paris. Her first need is an ally; and a republic, under the auspices of a President who, among his own supporters, would be worried and weakened, from day to day, by dissensions among moderate Republicans, radical Republicans, and Imperialists, would inspire no one with confidence. The Royalists would, of course, have a formidable opposition to contend with; but they are, at least, united among themselves. There is a prejudice, too, in Europe in favor of Kings.

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN FRANCE.

A numerical majority of the London newspaper proprietors are said to be much annoyed at a species of slight offered to them, through their Paris correspondents, in connection with the Bazaine trial. The Paris correspondents of our seven morning and two or three evening newspapers are invited, personally and individually, to official celebrations and all public performances on a large scale; but there are also sights and ceremonies for which only a limited number of tickets can be issued, and of these only a certain small proportion find their way to the representatives of the English press. On such occasions, the French authorities, to relieve themselves of all direct responsibility in the matter, treat the English newspaper correspondents as a corporate body; and, so addressing them, place what tickets they can spare at their disposal. When this arrangement was proposed, some time ago, to the correspondents, it was suggested that they should nominate one of their number to act as "Syndic;" and that honorable office is at this moment held by Mr. G. M. Crawford, the experienced and energetic correspondent of the *Daily News*. It would be hard to say how many times the *Daily News* has changed hands, or how much money has been sunk in that once ruinous, now most remunerative, enterprise, since Mr. Crawford, in the ancient days of the *coup d'état*, joined it as Paris correspondent. Proprietors might come and proprietors might go, but Mr. Crawford's correspondence, like Tennyson's river, flowed on "forever," and flows on still. Well, the senior Paris correspondent, in the character of "Syndic," received three cards of admission to the Bazaine trial, for English correspondents in general, of which, as in duty bound, he reserved one for himself, giving a second to the *Times* correspondent, and a third to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The correspondents of the four excluded morning papers are, of course, furious. On democratic and plebiscitary principles, the *Standard*, having a somewhat larger circulation than the *Daily News*, would seem to have a better right to be represented in the Trianon; but the *Standard* is an aristocratic, though badly written, paper, and could not wish to be estimated merely by the number of its readers. The *Morning Post*, on the other hand, has very few readers, but it costs the noble sum of three pence, and is the oldest as well as the most fashionable paper in the United Kingdom. It is intelligible, then, that both these estimable journals should feel aggrieved at being formally put, as it were, in a second category by the correspondent of a rival print. The two other injured newspapers, the *Morning Advertiser*, organ of the drink interest, and the *Hour*, a feeble offshoot from the *Standard*—the "fleeting *Hour*," as it is already called—could scarcely have expected to be placed among the favored ones.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

While on the subject of morning journals I may mention that a new one, which has been spoken of, and from time to time announced for some time past, is actually to appear before the end of the present year. It is to be called the *Daily Press*, to be published between 9 and 10 A. M., and to contain a reproduction in miniature of the original articles and correspondence published by all the other morning journals issued at 5 A. M. Thus one page will be devoted to the *Times*, one to the *Telegraph*, one to the *Daily News*, and so on; the whole forming a complete index and guide to the press of the day. There will be some other features, such as telegrams of the same morning from all the capitals of Europe, and, I believe, the advertisements will be arranged and classified in a novel manner.

COPYRIGHT IN NEWS.

The only thing likely to interfere with the success of the new journal is a bill which is to be introduced into Parliament next session giving newspaper proprietors a copyright for forty-eight hours in their own special news. It seems hard that when the *Times* or the *Daily News* has, at great expense, secured an early account of a great Parliamentary contest, a battle, or some other noteworthy event, a little evening paper, which lives and almost thrives on borrowed intelligence, should be at liberty to transfer the whole of it to its columns with or without recognition. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand how so impalpable a thing as news can be made the subject of legislation in any form. If the *Times* publishes a telegram saying that the Carlists (for instance) have been defeated, the *Echo* may surely announce that the *Times* has announced that the Carlists have suffered a defeat? As for reproducing an article verbatim, whether of news or of comment, that is forbidden by the copyright law as it now stands. Newspaper proprietors often allow correspondents and writers to reproduce their letters and articles in a book form, but never without stipulating that the source from which the contents are derived shall be acknowledged both in the book itself and in all advertisements relating to it; and at this moment the unauthorized republication of a leading article, or even of a passage from a leading article, might be made the subject of an action for infringement of copyright. But it is words, not ideas, that constitute literary property. When, immediately after the Orsini outrage, and in reply to certain French Colonels who, in a letter to the *Moniteur*, had threatened to invade England, some lines by Tupper at his best, or Tennyson at his worst, appeared in the *Times* under the signature of "T.," with the monotonous and fatiguing refrain, "Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form," no journal had, strictly speaking, [illegible] titled to mention the fact that "T." had contributed a poem to the *Times*, in which he exhorted riflemen to "form." A bill giving the first purveyor of news an exclusive interest in it for forty-eight hours would be very like an attempt to invest publicity with a secret character. All the proposed measure can really effect is to place news articles distinctly in the same category as articles of comment, so that the purloiner of information will at least find himself compelled to reproduce it in his own language. It is improbable, however, that objection will ever be made to the citation of newspaper articles as long as credit is given for them when credit may be due.

THEATRICAL TIDINGS.

It sometimes takes very little to make an audience laugh, especially if the incident which amuses it occurs abruptly and proceeds from an unexpected quarter. The night Miss Edith Grey came out at the Haymarket Theatre as *Juliet*, she was about to pledge *Romeo* in poison, and was exclaiming, "I drink to thee!" when a soda-water bottle burst with a loud explosion in the gallery. *Juliet* had enough presence of mind not to heed the formidable interruption; but the public went into convulsions. The other night, at the Philharmonic, two lightly-clad Spanish dancers had just finished one of those more or less graceful—more or less disgraceful—personal exhibitions which, addressed to two thousand spectators, are not thought anything of, when a gentleman in the front row of the gallery (these jokes always proceed from the gallery) exclaimed, in a charmingly bland voice, "Thank you!" as though the display had been intended for him alone. The effect was irresistibly droll; and the poor dancers, who had only kicked up their heels in the way of business, like other dancers, instead of being applauded, must have fancied they were being laughed at.

A DRAMATIST AS A WINE MERCHANT.

From the theatre to the wine-shop is but a step; and it is quite possible to combine the profession or calling of a dramatist with the business of a vintner. As Michael Kelly, composer and wine merchant, was accused of "importing his music and composing his wine," so Mr. Tom Taylor, who has become one of the directors of a co-operative wine company, who has often been accused of importing his pieces, will now be charged with "adapting" his wines. The argument put forward by the promoters of the co-operative wine company is that at the Civil Service and other co-operative stores the directors know nothing of the wine trade, whereas the co-operative store for the exclusive sale of wine will be under the management of an experienced wine merchant. "What is to become of us," the shop-keepers are anxiously inquiring, "if this co-operative system still goes on extending?" The sad end of it all will probably be that the shop-keepers will have to reduce their prices.

LEAF TOBACCO.

REVIEW OF THE LOUISVILLE MARKET DURING THE YEAR.

The Louisville, Ky., papers give their usual review of the tobacco trade of that city during the season, which, by the usage of the market, closed on the 31st ult. They say that the year has, on the whole, been a prosperous one to all classes concerned, whether as producers, warehousemen, or buyers, the beginning and the close of the season having been the only unpropitious divisions of the year. The movement from first hands, last Fall and Winter, was so hindered that the market became almost entirely bare of the raw material of trade, and the closing weeks of the year have been affected by the financial panic. The *Commercial* says:

"Tobacco has been sold in the market from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Virginia, besides from all the tobacco-growing counties in this State, and in every instance planters have realized handsome profits. In past years very little tobacco was sold here which was grown outside of Kentucky, and our trade to a large extent was confined to the counties lying along the lines of the different railroads converging at Louisville, and out of the Kentucky and Green Rivers, and along the Lower Ohio. Planters in other States found markets for their products nearer home, and the tobacco grown in Eastern Kentucky passed to the markets of the world through Cincinnati, and a large part of the product in this part of the State is still shipped to that place, but the tide is gradually turning, and in a few years the great bulk of the trade of this section will come to our doors. During the year just closed considerable tobacco has been shipped here from Grant, Mason, and other counties in Southern Kentucky, and the shippers have obtained prices that paid them better than those prevailing at Cincinnati for the same class of tobacco. The same may be said in regard to planters in other States who have shipped here. The sales for the year at the eight tobacco warehouses have amounted to 53,137 hogsheads, realizing $5,565,991 02. In addition to this, 410 hogsheads of Owen County cutting leaf were sampled and sold by a cutting establishment, and 350 hogsheads were sold by other firms at private sale, making the total number of hogsheads of tobacco sold in Louisville during the year 1872-3, 53,897.

SALES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In summing up the transactions for the year, we add the sales for the past four years. It should be borne in mind that in the year 1869 the premium on gold at the close ranged at 129: it was also a short crop year, yet prices for lugs, common to good, were 7¼c.@8¾c., currency. This is barely one cent above the prevailing rates at the close of the years 1872-3. The sales at the auction warehouses, together with the amounts realized during the past five years, sum up as follows:

Years.	Hhds.	Values.
1869—Nov. 1 to Oct. 31	36,130	$4,315,967 77
1870—Nov. 1 to Oct. 31	43,002	4,824,318 11
1871—Nov. 1 to Oct. 31	48,007	4,681,046 38
1872—Nov. 1 to Oct. 31	38,356	4,613,766 05
1873—Nov. 1 to Oct. 31	53,137	5,565,991 02
Total	218,632	$24,001,089 33

THE PROSPECTS.

The crop of the year just closed was larger than the average, while that of the year 1871-2 was a short crop. The crop prospects for the new year are unfavorable, both for a large crop and the quality of the tobacco. Our information from different counties in this State is that the yield has fallen short of last year, and that the tobacco is of a more inferior quality. In many counties the worms have done much damage, especially in the southern and south-western parts of the State, and in the northern counties of Tennessee, whole fields have been devastated, and the planters have not realized over one-fifth of a yield. Through Central Kentucky the frost has done considerable damage, and though the crop is reported about equal to that of last year, the quality of the tobacco will be poor and trashy. In Eastern and Western Kentucky the yield is about the same as last year, but deficient in quality. The receipts of new crop have been light; the tightness of the money market has operated against planters, and they find it very difficult to obtain money to send the crop forward. A few hogsheads of leaf and lugs, of the yield of 1873, have been sold at lower prices than last year. We have nothing definite as to the crops of the adjoining States, from which Louisville will draw largely this year, but the Western crop is estimated very little less than last year."

MURDER BY A BOY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that a murder with some remarkable features took place in Wright Township, Greene County, Ind., on the 23d ult. Isaac Turner, aged twenty, and Robert Culbertson, aged seventeen, had been out nutting, having guns with them. On their way home, Culbertson shot at a hawk, but missed it. Turner loaded his gun for the same purpose, but did not shoot. They stopped at the house of a Mr. Sexton soon after, and Sexton took the empty gun, which belonged to him, and placed it on the gun-rack. Turner left his gun standing at the door. While they were in the house some trifling dispute arose between the boys, which was not understood by the other persons present, and Turner suddenly left the house, and returning with his gun, leveled it at Culbertson and shot him through the heart. He gave no other explanation of his conduct than saying that he thought the gun was unloaded, which he knew was false, as he himself had loaded it but a short time before. Culbertson was a highly esteemed youth and the only child of his parents, while Turner bears the reputation of an evil disposed person, frequently creating disturbances.

RAILROAD SUIT.

A suit was filed in the Chancery Court at Louisville, on Thursday last, by the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington, its President, and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, on a note for $30,000 given by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and sold to and discounted by the plaintiff, at Frankfort, Ky. The *Courier-Journal* says that the note was protested for non-payment after having been presented for payment at the office of the company in New-York, the designated place of payment. The plaintiff sued out an attachment, and garnisheed the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, which was indebted to the co-defendant, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, for $62,000. [illegible] with Thos. N. Lindsey and A. J. James, Esq., of Frankfort.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

AWARD OF THE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF THE PAVILION PLAN.

The Committee on Plans and Architecture to the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission have made a report, awarding prizes for the four best plans which fulfill the prescribed conditions, and selecting a plan to be adopted. Their report is but a recommendation, and it must be approved by the Executive Committee, which meets on Wednesday. The plan which is recommended for adoption is essentially that known as the Pavilion Plan, the joint production of Mr. Calvert Vaux and Mr. George K. Radford, which was fully described and illustrated in THE TIMES of Oct. 25. The report of the committee is very full, giving a history of their difficult and delicate labors from the beginning, and reciting the reasons which have influenced their action. They say that, in response to their proposals for plans, 173 different parties made application for information and received the documents, and that on July 16, 1873, they announced to the public that forty-three sketches had been received. The report continues:

"For the second and final competition the committee fixed the latest time for the reception of the revised designs at Sept. 30, 1873. The sum of $10,000 was fixed as the award to the successful competitor. Upon the unanimous agreement of the competing parties this sum was subsequently divided into four items, viz.: $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and $1,000, to be distributed to the four most meritorious designs in their order of merit. Each of the ten competing architects received a set of photographic copies of the ten selected designs, with printed descriptions, upon a written statement being received by the committee that they intended to enter for the second competition. On Sept. 30, the ten competitors had sent in their revised designs, viz.:

1. John C. Sidney, Philadelphia, nine sheets.
2. Thomas M. Plowman, Washington, ten sheets.
3. Gatchell & Rush, Philadelphia, nine sheets.
4. Sims & Brother, Philadelphia, seven sheets.
5. Samuel Sloan, Philadelphia, twenty sheets.
6. McArthur & Wilson, Philadelphia, twelve sheets.
7. Vaux & Radford, New-York, model and four sheets.
8. Collins & Autenreith, Philadelphia, twenty-two sheets.
9. J. L. Fairfax, Wheeling, West Va., nine sheets.
10. J. A. Vrydagh, Terre Haute, Ind., twelve sheets.

All these designs, submitted for the final competition, show great care, skill, and labor on the part of the several architects and engineers in carrying out the requirements of the specifications, and they each present so many points of excellence that it has embarrassed the committee in their efforts to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter. Since Oct. 15 the committee has been continuously in session, and after a careful examination of the merits of each design, would now present their final decision for your consideration.

In order to make the awards for this second competition, the relative merits of the different designs have been discussed and decided upon solely with respect to their meeting the requirements stated in the specifications. The committee has not been influenced by any additional points now deemed of equal importance, but which have presented themselves since the issue of the specifications. Such action was, of course, the only just one to the competing parties, but results in giving the awards to some designs which are radically different from that which they now deem advisable to erect. It must be borne in mind, however, that the committee in no way bound themselves to recommend any of the designs presented, unless they were deemed in every respect the best for the purpose. They decide that the awards for the second competition be granted as follows:

Collins & Autenreith, first award	$4,000
Samuel Sloan, second award	3,000
McArthur & Wilson, third award	2,000
H. A. & J. P. Sims, fourth award	1,000

At the same time, however, that they may make the above awards in accordance with the requirements of the competition, they would distinctly state that, in their judgment, no one of the above designs can be considered as representing entirely satisfactorily what is required for the centennial buildings. * * * It is proper to state some of the conclusions which have been reached by the committee after examining the designs sent in, and after a more matured consideration of the subject in all its bearings and requirements. These conclusions have of course guided them in preparing the plan proposed.

1. A careful consideration of the relations of the Centennial Commission to the appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia for the erection of a Memorial Building, the purposes for which the Art Building and Memorial Hall were originally intended, and of the great expense that must be incurred to properly construct either one of these buildings, has made it evident to the committee that it is not feasible to erect two separate and distinct structures, each of which would necessarily have to be of a like and permanent character.

2. That the Art Gallery should be placed during the period of the exhibition within the Memorial Building, and the proposed separate structure for the Art Gallery dispensed with.

3. That the Art Gallery (or Memorial Hall) should be a separate and distinct structure from the main exhibition building, but sufficiently near to it to be easily accessible by covered ways, so as to form a part of and harmonize with the general exhibition.

4. That for the Art Gallery or Memorial Hall a building covering at a maximum one and a half acres of ground will be ample for the requirements of the art department of the exhibition.

5. That the Art Gallery or Memorial Hall should be located upon the piece of ground immediately north of the main exhibition building, and included within the curve formed by the Landsdown Drive. This site, which affords —— acres, is, in the opinion of the committee, the only one upon which the Memorial Hall can be placed so that it will form the great centre of attraction during the exhibition, and remain well located after the other buildings are removed.

6. The committee has also concluded that it will be necessary to erect the following buildings, viz.:

I. The Art Gallery, covering one and a half acres.
II. The Grand Pavilion, or Main Industrial Hall, covering thirty-six acres.
III. The Machinery Hall, covering ten acres.
IV. The Agricultural Hall, covering five acres.
V. The Conservatory.

Also, from time to time, smaller buildings, for specific purposes, as annexes to the above.

7. That the Grand Pavilion, which is a temporary construction, must cover at a minimum thirty acres of ground, and be capable of extension, if required, as the work progresses; that it must be rectangular in plan and without curved corridors, and that no galleries must be constructed for exhibition purposes proper, but small balconies may be judiciously introduced for observation. It shall also allow the various offices of the exhibitors to be in the building, and comparatively near their own departments, that the interior arrangements should allow of vistas and attractive promenades, and afford opportunities for the convenient assembling of a large number of people, as at Sydenham Palace, and in the most successful English exhibition-buildings; that in the construction the reduplication of parts should be an essential feature; that iron and brick should form the principal parts of the structure, in order to afford a reasonable protection against fire, and that they should be combined with such details that the material shall realize a fair price after the exhibition is closed; that vertical side-lights should be preferred to overhead light; that with regard to the exterior of the building, although domes, towers, and central massive features, when effectively introduced, greatly enhance the dignity and beauty of such buildings, yet in this case, considering both the time at our disposal and the expense that great ornamentation would incur, it is not expedient or advisable to undertake such ambitious and expensive constructions. The Grand Pavilion, being a temporary building, must trust for its impressiveness to its great size, the proper treatment of the elevations, and to its interior vistas and arrangement, and not to any central feature erected at a great expense, only to remain a few months. The main approach to the palace must be from the east side, nearest the city, and said approach shall allow of the immediate entrance into the building from vehicles direct, and shall be ample to afford a fit arrangement for the rapid reception and exit of large crowds.

8. That the machinery hall shall be located on the north side of Elm avenue and west of Belmont avenue, and the agricultural hall immediately north and parallel to the machinery hall. This site is chosen on account of its affording direct communication with the main railroad lines entering the city, and obviating the necessity of transporting heavy freight trains through the park grounds. It also possesses this advantage, that the boiler and engine-houses may be placed either along Elm avenue or between the buildings, which arrangement will be convenient for the supply of fuel and prevent such buildings from being too conspicuous.

9. That the conservatory and horticultural department should be situated on Landsdowne terrace."

THE APPROVED PLAN.

The committee explain that the plan which they recommend is an adaptation to the published requirements of the "Pavilion Plan," sent in by Messrs. Calvert Vaux and George Kent Radford, of New-York, for the first competition, a portion of the proposed arrangement also embodying the principal idea presented in the design sent in by Messrs. Henry A. Sims and James P. Sims, of Philadelphia. The subjoined description is given: "The plan of the building is rectangular, being 2,040 feet long by 680 feet wide, with greater width at the centre and ends up to 952 feet. The governing dimension on the plan is a square, or pavilion, measuring 136 feet on each side. The main parallelogram forming the building is therefore 15 of these pavilions long and 5 pavilions wide, an area equal to 3,184 acres. The increased width is obtained by adding on the long sides projections of 3 pavilions at the centre, and one at each end. It is proposed to cover the three centre series of squares, for both the entire length and width of the building, with the pavilion system of Messrs. Vaux & Radford, also to cover the corner squares in the same manner. The remaining squares on each side to cover with a much more simple construction, as has been shown in the design of Messrs. H. A. & J. P. Sims, and to extend the building, if [illegible] to the ends of the projections. The building will then, with the extensions, cover 44.5 acres. It will be noticed, from the above, that the principal part of the design is made up of vaulted or domed pavilions, each 140 feet in diameter, clustered together, and connected by arches of 100 feet opening, with interior courts of 36 feet diameter. These dimensions are open to modification and change when working up the final drawings, which can be done, if advisable, without changing the characteristic features of the design. The principal part of the building thus covered by these pavilions becomes one spacious hall, 408 feet wide and 2,049 feet long, with a transept 408 feet wide and 952 feet long. The vistas, of course, extend to 952 and 2,040 feet in length. The building is capable of both central and intermediate points of emphasis, direct lines of transit throughout its entire length and breadth, diagonal lines of communication, if deemed necessary, and especially an entire relief from any appearance of contraction, because the visitor will be always in an apartment or pavilion 140 feet wide, that opens immediately into other apartments of the same width. The committee is of the undoubted opinion that the interior effect from such a building can be made more impressive than that obtained from any exhibition building erected up to this time. As, however, it will be necessary to materially alter the drawings sent in by the architects, in order to meet the requirements of the new design, it is not possible to give the public at present the exact and particular elevations of the pavilion as described; but with a view to show the main points of the proposed general arrangement of the exhibition, and location of the various buildings and approaches, a preliminary ground plan has been prepared, and is herewith submitted. The most novel feature of the arrangement, and that which follows in direct consequence of the clustering of the pavilions, will be the interior open courts. While these may be considered as essential features with regard to light, ventilation, drainage, and sanitary arrangements, they admit of being made exceedingly attractive, as fountain courts, orchestral stands, points for meeting and observation, and places where the visitor may rest during his examination of the exhibition. From the fact that these courts are numerous and located in all parts of the building, it is thought that, in many cases, they will be treated in a characteristic manner by the foreign commission, whose department is adjoining. Offices for the various commissions, restaurants, and buffets for light refreshments, and retiring rooms, it is proposed to locate in the exterior pavilions. Also, to introduce narrow galleries, for observation, around each of the interior courts and in the gables of the exterior pavilions. A covered piazza surrounds the entire pavilion, giving access to, and communication between, all the entrances. The parallelogram is of such proportions, viz.: 680 feet by 2,040 feet, with capacity for extension to 952 by 2,040 feet, that it will enable the commission to carry out the system of classification. The most desirable materials to be used in the construction of this building are iron for the main arches; slate, galvanized iron, or tin for the roof covering, and brick for the gables. Such a construction would inspire the most confidence in the safety and protection afforded by the building. It would also admit of rapid manufacture and easy erection, and could be so designed to allow the arches, the roof coverings, and the bricks to realize eventually a fair market price. Another method would be to construct the arches of iron to the height of fifty feet from the ground, to cover the roof with galvanized iron, and to make the remainder of the arches and the gables of wood. It is estimated that the palace can be built in this manner for $3,580,000. The committee has decided that any method of construction less durable than this will not answer. The Grand Pavilion will be amply provided with exits and entrances in every direction, and will be so located that, by using the present park drives as far as possible, it may have a near approach for vehicles on all sides. The principal entrance will be from the east side, and a large concourse, with covered way surrounding it, will be located at that end of the palace. This concourse will afford great facilities for the arrival and departure of the public in all kinds of weather, and, it is hoped, will obviate some of the annoying experiences of visitors to some of the European exhibitions. It is intended to introduce railway tracks into the exhibition grounds, a short distance west of the crossing of Belmont and Elm avenues. By means of turnouts it will be possible to convey building material and other freight directly into the Grand Pavilion, the machinery hall, the agricultural hall, and to the site for the art gallery (memorial hall.) The magnitude of the buildings and the arrangement of the avenues of communication will be found well adapted to any popular demonstration which may take place in connection with the exhibition during the Centennial year.

The report is signed by Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; Wm. Henry Parsons, Texas; Orestes Cleveland, New-Jersey; Asa Packer, Pennsylvania; Ezekiel A. Straw, New-Hampshire; James E. Dexter, District of Columbia; Robert H. Lamborn, Wyoming, Committee on Plans and Architecture.

MEMORIAL HALL.

The Memorial Hall, which it was at one time expected would form a part of the great exhibition building, is intended to be permanent, and the design for it is to be selected from the plans submitted by the ten architects who took part in the second competition, by the Pennsylvania State Board of Centennial Supervisors, which has also been called to assemble in Philadelphia on Wednesday."

M. THIERS ON MONARCHY.

The Paris *Figaro*, in a recent impression, gave formal and solemn notice of its intention to publish in its next number a document from the pen of M. Thiers, which would prove to the world how inconsistent with himself is the present opposition of that veteran statesman to a monarchy. The promise has been duly kept, and it appears that damnatory evidence is obtained from a pamphlet published in 1831, entitled *La Monarchie de* 1830. All copies of the pamphlet, says the *Figaro*, have completely disappeared, save one preserved in the *Bibliotheque* in the Rue de Richelieu. In it the writer, who the *Figaro* says was M. Thiers, vindicates the revolution of 1830, and justifies the establishment of the Orleans Monarchy. The following passage is quoted by the Legitimist organ as a reply of M. Thiers by anticipation to his recent letter to the Maire of Nancy: "This new Monarchy, it is said, is founded upon the allegation of the popular sovereignty—ought it not to receive the sanction of that sovereignty? It is continually stated that the Monarchy of Louis Philippe wants that popular sanction. You are established," it is said, "on the basis of the popular sovereignty. Act, then, upon your principle, apply for the sanction of the people, for up to the present time you are founded only by an act emanating from 200 Deputies, a hundred or so of Peers, and the Prince himself who has become King by sanctioning that act—that is to say, by giving his sanction to himself. A few broken-down Deputies, a few unacknowledged Peers, and a Prince who was not King, could they take the place of the nation in the consecration of an act so solemn as that of a charter which overturns one throne, erects another, and settles the Constitution of the country?" These sophisms proceeding from different political extremes are of such little value that they should not arrest the attention of serious and thoughtful minds. In another passage, the writer of the pamphlet says: "The Monarchy of July ought to do without the demagogic formality of the popular sanction." Another passage quoted to prove the inconsistencies of M. Thiers' present position runs thus: "We are told every day that the Government rests upon a popular sovereignty. The fact is true, but ill expressed. The popular sovereignty recalls unto the Government the intervention of the masses, which has never been used except to overturn it, to render it monarchical, violent, and sanguinary. The sovereignty of the majority, on the contrary, implies a fact real, natural, and legitimate; it is that the nation not consulted en masse, which is impossible, but consulted successively in the person of the electors' deputies, Peers who represent the *élite*, replies and expresses a desire which is the public desire. That is the true principle by virtue of which the nation governs itself in accordance with stable and regular laws. Yes, the majority is the good sovereign." The *Figaro* reminds M. Thiers of these early opinions, and urges him to reconsider his present position, which, it says, is damaging to his reputation and injurious to his country.

SUITS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Quite a commotion has been created at Dubuque, Iowa, by the serving of notice through a Sheriff upon sixteen different life-insurance companies for an amount aggregating not less than $217,500. The code of Iowa says that foreign life-insurance companies, in order to do business in the State, must file with the Auditor of State a statement, under oath, of their condition, and procure of the Auditor a certificate authorizing them to engage in business, and for every day's neglect to obtain such certificate, while doing business, the company is liable to a penalty of $100. It is said that not a life-insurance company in the State has complied with the law. The suits have been established for Fouke & Chapin and Griffith & Knast, and will be brought for trial at the November Term of the District Court in Dubuque. The following are the names of the companies and the amount each has been sued for: Phœnix Life, of Hartford, $15,000; Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford, $20,000; Guardian Mutual Life, New-York, $20,000; Home Life, of New-York, $5,000; Mutual Life, New-York, $10,000; Republic Life, of Chicago, $15,000; Ætna Life, Hartford, $10,000; Charter Oak Life, Hartford, $10,000; Equitable Life, New-York, $20,000; Traveler, Hartford, $2,500; Globe Mutual, New-York, $10,000; New-England Mutual Life, $20,000; Protection Life, Chicago, $10,000; Washington Life, Washington City, $15,000; North American, New-York, $15,000. By law, three-fourths of the penalty goes to the School Fund, and the remaining fourth to the informant.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* announces the return of the United States troops who have been out with the North-western Boundary Survey, to St. Paul, Minn., on the 29th inst. The officers are Major Twining, Lieut. Gregory, and Paymaster Bangs, and they have thirty-seven men with them. They came in, after a march of twenty-eight days, from Big Muddy River, a tributary of the Missouri, about 450 miles west of Pembina. Lieut. Green and fifteen men of the party are on their way to the Lake of the Woods, where they will winter, returning to St. Paul about the 1st of March. They had a heavy snow-storm on the 10th of September at the Big Muddy, which kept them close prisoners to their tents for ten days. The surveyors will resume operations next Summer at the Big Muddy, and will run the line westward to the Rocky Mountains. The party was accompanied as far as Fort Totten by Companies D and I of the Seventh Cavalry, and Company K of the Twentieth Infantry, who remain at that post for the present. Company K, of the Twentieth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Bannister, [illegible] Fort Totten, came down [illegible].

ALONG THE BORDER.

A VERMONT MANUFACTURING TOWN.

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD—ST. JOHNSBURY AND ITS NEW ACADEMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

Almost 200 miles north of Springfield, Mass., and on the new "Through Line" to Montreal, is situated a town which would never have been recognized above the average of New-England towns had it not been for the enterprise of one family. This enterprise has already made St. Johnsbury important as a manufacturing place, and is likely soon to make it (for these parts) an important railway centre. A shorter route from Ogdensburg and Montreal to the sea-board has long been a desideratum, and the object will be attained with the completion of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad by the end of next Summer. Portions of the road have been built and in operation for some time. From St. Johnsbury east the trains run only about ten miles, not quite to the junction with the B., C. and M. at Dalton. To the west, however, the road is open to Hyde Park, fifty-two miles. Here the road breaks through the Green Mountain chain, and is graded to Swanton, on Lake Champlain. Beyond this, no work has been done. The preliminary survey runs north of Rouse's Point, and half the remaining distance to Ogdensburg is located across the line in Canada. Another section from Portland toward the White Mountains is in running order for sixty miles: then there is a break until Dalton junction is reached. This is the most interesting portion of the whole, as it runs through "The Notch" close to the Crawford House, skirting Mount Willard, 300 feet above the carriage road. This route will, therefore, give much finer views of the White Mountain scenery than are now obtainable even from the Grand Trunk Railway. If the opening of this road brings Montreal sixty miles nearer to Portland, it will certainly have an important place in solving the transportation problem of the day. The men who are doing this have been alluded to as having already done much for the town. There are various branches of manufacture, but the largest is that of the celebrated Fairbanks' scales. From very small beginnings it has steadily increased, until now 600 men are employed, and twenty-five tons of iron are melted daily. But it is not desired to speak of the railroad enterprise or the business capacity of the Fairbanks family so much as of the great care they show toward their employes, and the interest they take in their town and the welfare of its inhabitants. The original firm of scale-makers existed years ago as E. & T. Fairbanks. Mr. Erastus Fairbanks was Governor of the State during the war, and has but recently died. He is represented in the firm by his sons, Franklin and Horace. Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, the surviving member of the old firm and the senior member of the new, is the original inventor and patentee of the scales. What Krupp has been to his German workmen, the members of the Fairbanks family have been to theirs, only that in the latter case the interest is of a higher nature, as it includes education, and, moreover, is extended to the whole town. Mr. Horace Fairbanks has recently erected at his own expense a beautiful building for a public library and art gallery. Everything has been finished without regard to expense, the library furnished with 9,000 elegantly bound and well-selected volumes, the art gallery partially filled with choice paintings and the whole deeded to the town and placed under the government of trustees. Among the paintings is Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yosemite," formerly in the possession of Le Grand Lockwood, Esq. Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, however, has recently served the community and the cause of education even better. At his own expense he has erected and given into the hands of trustees two very elegant structures of brick, one to be used as an academy, the other as a boarding-house for the same. The two full stories of the academy are fitted up for recitation rooms, laboratories, &c. in the most approved manner, the gymnasium being in the basement. On the third floor the Mansard roof is finished in one large room, which forms a spacious public hall. The dedication of this academy to its intended purposes took place this evening, and the exercises were of unusual interest to this part of New-England. The opening address was by President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, and his subject was "Education as related to progress." His introductory remarks were upon improved intermediate education. The need of the hour, especially for rural communities, he remarked, is the revival and extension of the old academy system, as supplementary to the high schools. In concluding his address he declared that the greatest service we can render our children is not to settle future questions for them, but to educate them so that they can settle them for themselves as they arise.

Rev. E. P. Fairbanks then gave an historical address, chiefly of interest to the Alumni. The present academy, he explained, was formed in 1842 by the enlargement of a school which had existed since 1824. When enlarged it was also endowed by the three brothers Fairbanks, one of whom renews his benefactions to-day. The whole number of Alumni is about 2,200, and the following gentlemen have acted as Principals: Messrs. J. K. Colby, Calvin Cutler, H. C. Ide, C. H. Chandler, and H. T. Fuller.

A description of the academy buildings was then given by Rev. H. T. Fuller, the present Principal. Interesting statistics were also read, from which it appeared that the current expenses of the school were met for the most part by the donor of the buildings, and that the cost of the academy building was $36,000.

Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Dartmouth College, followed with congratulations to the donor and to the town. Yet, after all, he remarked, no institution, however happily inaugurated, could succeed without the application of good principles from the start, and such principles work through the upbuilding of institutions. Remarking upon his idea of a true education, the speaker paid a high tribute to Mr. Colby, the first Principal; and then predicted a noble future for an institution which, in these days of scientific skepticism, is dedicated to God. Dr. Smith closed with a brief and appropriate dedicatory prayer. After benediction the audience was requested to examine the building, which was thrown open and lighted. Music served to enliven the entertainment, the stage was decorated with flowers, and a life-size portrait of Mr. Fairbanks was (much against his will) hung upon the wall. The population of the town is only 4,000, yet some 1,300 persons were present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, for the opening of this academy marks a new era for this region, and the Principal asserted with truth that almost 200 towns of Vermont and New-Hampshire would contribute pupils, and the colleges of both States would be greatly enlarged and benefited thereby. The writer's own observation leads him to conclude that nowhere else in the country can such advantages for education be secured at so little cost to the student.

A MINT FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago has lately discovered that it is the natural location for minting the product of our territorial mines, and, moreover, that it would be very profitable to it to do so. Therefore, it will ask for the establishment of a branch of the United States Mint. The *Inter-Ocean* expresses the wishes of the city in a long article, from which we quote: "It is for the interest of the General Government to establish a mint in Chicago, and it is due to the vast mining interest of the West, both to the miners and smelters of silver-ore. This city now has in operation four large silver-smelting works, while no other city in the Union has more than one, with one exception. It is already recognized as the national centre for this business, which is growing rapidly. If a mint should be located where the silver and gold is produced, there is no argument that can be urged against the immediate establishment of such an institution in Chicago. In view of the pressing demands not only of the West, but of the entire country, Senator Logan, of this State, will at the next session of Congress introduce a bill for the establishment of a United States mint in the City of Chicago. That such a measure is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the mining interests of the Territories cannot be doubted by any one who sees the amount of gold and silver that almost daily passes through this city from the Territories to the mint at Philadelphia, as well as the immense amount that is shipped directly to Europe, either in ore or in bullion. It is not easy to estimate the local importance such an institution would give the city. Chicago would of necessity become the great gold and silver depository of the Government, the specie centre of the nation, and would reap the benefits necessarily connected with such a position. It would also link the vast commercial interests of ten Territories with this city, and nothing would be more natural than that miners and others should buy their goods, machinery, and supplies at the point where they sold their ore or received the coin produced from their bullion. It would also bring to the city a large number of [illegible]"

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A STORY OF PIKE'S PEAK—(CONCLUDED.)

Then up jumps Observer Sackett, and says he, "Boys, there is a sack of flour—there is a keg of water—there is yeast-powder—there are a couple of skillets—we must fall back on pancakes."

The magic word went round, and soon brightened eyes were curiously watching the process of batter-mixing and pancake-baking. It was there that, after witnessing several lamentable failures in the matter of ladling out and turning the unwieldy cakes, your correspondent, sternly putting down her natural bashfulness, came "to the fore," and, she flatters herself, did that good old-fashioned housekeeper, her good mother, some credit. It was a strange, wild scene, that motley group, lit up by the flickering fire-light—young officers, old mountaineers, Mexican muleteers; pale, disheartened, silent women; that still fainting child, with her anxious father bending over her; the three ministers, more or less dolorous looking; the other male tourists, more or less sick—one of them an English artist, so fastidious in his tastes and so fixed in his elegant habits, that I half believe that he that night put his boots out of the door of the station to be blacked—your correspondent, "wildly clad" in an old army overcoat, in addition to various other wraps, uneasily balancing herself on a boulder, dipping out and turning pancakes, now shaken by strong gusts of wind, now blinded and choked by great whiffs of smoke. On one side of the circle shivered and drooped the patient horses, not daring to move lest they should fall into a crevice or pit; on the other side the ugly black rocks, stretching away to the precipice and the blacker abyss of the crater, and over all the driving, swooping, clouds and the awful, infinite night.

At length we were summoned to our table, prepared for us in the only finished room of the station. It consisted of a table-cloth spread on the floor, with plates, knives, forks, spoons, and goblets, but no napkins or finger-glasses. Indeed, the goblets were obliged to do double service, as receptacles for the candles—the candlesticks being "down below." There was generously set forth a keg of butter, a demijohn of California port, a jar of pickles, several cans of fruit, and some condensed milk. We could any of us help ourselves to condensed milk. The pancakes, or flapjacks, or flannel-cakes—we preferred that name for the warm sound—were brought in on a large plate and dumped down in the centre of the table-cloth, about which we sat on blankets and blocks. The holy men took counsel, and one lifted up his voice and asked a blessing on our repast and on the hospitable and scientific gentlemen who had provided it for us. This was either an instance of almost divine Christian charity, or a piece of solemn, yet sly, satire, I have not yet made up my mind which. We were helped to pancakes liberally, and our hosts were lavish with their California port, and absolutely prodigal with their pickles. They put a brave front on the affair, and laughed and joked; but I know it was hard work for the poor fellows. One told me the next day that he felt all that night like rolling himself off the peak and going to bed in the crater. It was strange how soon that meal was over—the multitude fed and satisfied, and the remains cleared away to one corner with the dishes. It was like unto the miraculous feast in the wilderness, inasmuch as the fragments gathered up seemed more than the original supply of pancakes. Yet enough had been eaten to cause several of our pilgrims serious distress in the night. I suspect that the yeast-powder was "down below," or "played out" with the salt—or it may be that the flour, after having been toted up to such an unchristian altitude, refused to go higher—certain it is, the result was a general heaviness and flatness. Sackett and I had done our best, but pancakes baked under such circumstances of wind and weather, darkness, smoke, and cinders, must necessarily be underdone or overdone, and come to the table collapsed, cold, and speckled. Try it yourself. A profound distrust of these prevented me from gourmandizing. I solemnly partook of a morsel, washed down by a sacramental sip of wine, and followed by half a dozen canned cherries—*violà tout*.

The banquet over, preparations were made for our sleeping. Then, alas! it was discovered that the blankets intended for our beds were not exactly "down below," but quite unfit for use. The poor pack-mule which had brought them up had, on the way, sunk beneath his burden, or, bent on suicide, rolled down a steep place into the creek, wetting his pack through and through. So we were obliged to content ourselves with the blankets we had brought with us. Wrapped in these, we laid ourselves down to pleasant dreams, some eighteen or twenty of us, on the rough floor of one little room. Cold as it was and windy, we were compelled to leave the door wide open. It takes a great deal of this thin air to keep you up—especially if you take nothing else. I lay almost directly before the door with my head pillowed in my saddle. At last I was roughing it to my entire satisfaction. So well wrapped was I that I did not suffer much from the hardness of my bed or from cold. Once I attempted to move my head out of the draft, but got into the supper things, upset a half empty fruit-can, and did great execution among the goblets. So mortal tired, hungry, and anxious were we that we could not hail with proper enthusiasm the rising of the moon which we witnessed through that wide open door. It was a red, gibbous moon, and had an uncanny sinister look as it came stealthily up from the misty abyss beyond the mountains, and peeped over the rocks at us and in upon us miserable sinners, and slowly climbed up among the sombre clouds, an ugly, awful shape. But it gave light enough to allow the men and boys to lead our poor horses safely down that perilous trail to a sheltered spot, where there was a camp, with water and grass.

A portion of the floor in the other room had been laid after we came, and on this several gentlemen, officers and reporters, reposed. Others sat up, outside, all night, keeping up the camp-fire, with roasting faces and freezing backs. It was a sublime watch. The cold stars and the gibbous moon kept them company; the mountain winds forsook them not, and the mountain rats or conies came about them in a friendly way, fearlessly frisking in the firelight. They visited us also, careering over me just as I was dropping off into my first sleep, and causing me to start up with a wild cry of "Rats!" I was assured they were only harmless conies, such as are spoken of in Holy Writ as "hiding in the clefts of the rocks"—but they had all the moral effect of rats. One perched herself on my breast, while her young ones played hide-and-seek through the hollow of my saddle, tearing back and forth directly under my head. I knew they were innocent, Scriptural creatures, but their gambols were a little distracting. It was an awful night, there is no denying it. Some suffered severely with the cold, most were sick, and all were disgusted and indignant. Heavy sighs were heard, and weary turnings and faint groans and muttered execrations. Nobody slept a wink, of course, but everybody snored sooner or later. There was something in the light air and hard bed that caused snoring in the well-bred nostrils that had never been convicted of such vulgarity before. We know not what we may come down to on Pike's Peak, yet we had some desperate drollery and ghastly jokes. Witticisms alternated with wailings, and laughter with gnashing of teeth. "After all," remarked a clerical scientist, "this is a great institution, and we shall be consoled next Winter by knowing all about the velocity of the winds up on Pike's Peak."

"Give me to know," faintly cried a sick brother, "the velocity of a mule down from Pike's Peak."

At last, at last, as I lay looking out of that crowded black hole of Colorado, through the open door, meditating on the vanity of human hopes and the variety of human nature, I saw the moonlight and starlight glimmer slowly out, and the great dark depths of air at the east of the Peak change into a vast purple sea, and that again change into violet, and crimson, and gold, with a luminous, throbbing point in the centre. Brighter grew the strange light, and larger and ruddier, till it was like a great ship on fire—then it rose majestically from out the deep, and mounted the sky—the glorious, glad, thrice-welcome sun. Night gathered up her skirts and fled away, and the cold winds followed after, and the camp-fire was replenished, and we took up our beds and went forth to sit beside it and wait for breakfast. Alas, the promised pack-mules had not come up with the sun! Alas, one of their kind on the summit had got at the flour-sack in the night, pawed it to pieces, and scattered the contents abroad. One of the ministers took it for a snow-storm. Unhappily, there could be enough gathered up to make another batch of those peculiar pancakes.

We bathed "in the cool cisterns of the morning air." It was all the ablution we had—wash-bowls and towels being "down below," and water too scarce to be fooled with. Sergt. Boehmer had only about a pint in which to wash all the supper dishes. I volunteered to wipe them for him. The cloth he gave me for the purpose was a flour-sack, turned inside out for cleanliness. The result on the china was an obstinate stickiness, but, as pancakes were to be eaten off it, 'twas not much matter. I was at once struck by the mottled appearance of the plates handed to me. They seemed to contain small fragments of printed matter. At length, I made out the words: "Another Murder," "Divorces Granted," "Potter Palmer's New Hotel," and perceived that the Sergeant was using a copy of the Chicago *Tribune* as a dish-cloth. That lively journal did not stand water as well as it had stood fire.

One little streak of luck was vouchsafed to us. A small package of raw coffee was discovered in a *caché*, probably left there by Pike, and one of the signal-men proceeded to roast it. The coffee mill being "down below," it was crushed by stones. So great are the resources of the United States Government! Then it was announced that there being less than a quart of water left, after our "guzzling and muzzling," the ladies alone could be served with coffee. We glanced round on the mournful countenances of sick friends of the braver and stronger sex, and shrank with noble shame from the thought of taking the advantage of them in such a dire extremity. Seeing a clergyman beguiling his sad thoughts by molding a ball out of last year's snow, gathered near by, I timidly offered a suggestion, which was graciously accepted by our scientific hosts; snow was quickly procured and melted, and we all had coffee. One cup was my only breakfast, but it was strong, and it gave me marvelous strength, even sufficient to endure the solemn ceremony of dedication, "all of which I saw, and a part of which I was." The three ministers officiated, with Chief Observer Sergt. Boehmer, and the loftiest signal station of the world was duly christened and consecrated. After this there was another imposing ceremony. A youthful young orator, yet in short dresses and long tresses, known as "The Daughter of the Signal Corps," and wearing its badges, standing cap in hand, and reading a pretty little speech, presented to Sergt. Boehmer a "Flag of our Union," and Sergt. Boehmer, profoundly moved, and taken aback, responded by reading another pretty little speech. It was a scene such as Dickens alone could have done justice to. How he would have enjoyed it. Our base appetites alone prevented us from enjoying it! The next ceremony was the running up of the flag on the station. We all shouted when it streamed gallantly out in that upper sunlight and on the fierce free winds that had never saluted it before. In fact, we felt not a little patriotic pride at beholding the Stars and Stripes where they could look down on all the union-jacks in the world. It was a pity we could not hurrah through the telegraph, and let England hear and blush for her Signal Corps, if so be she have one.

After that I went wandering off to various points, leaping from rock to rock like a sizable mountain sheep. I was stimulated and sustained by the high, fine air. I felt strangely light, yet with nothing of the dizziness or sickness others complained of. "That which made them drunk made me bold." Yet I could not have walked and clambered about alone in that manner had I not been warmly and suitably dressed, and worn regular mountain shoes, heavy and hob-nailed. My costume was not picturesque, but it was safe and comfortable. I did not return till I had seen all that could be seen from different sides of the great, desolate summit. The views were somewhat veiled in mist, but very lovely in color, and all the grander in outline. The distant mountain ranges then, and all that day, seemed stupendously high, from the intervening valleys and gorges, being obscured by this light purple mist and by smoke. From the eastern side I looked down on our happy valley, and saw a little white bird-cage which I knew must be the Manitou House, and a tiny brown nut-shell which, with swelling breast I recognized, or fancied I recognized, as my cottage. When I returned to the station I found most of our party gone, and the rest going. Our friends, the ministers, had been the first to shake the dust of the summit from their feet, and to disappear down the trail. We saw them no more. I believe that they made excellent time down from those sublime but barren regions, to a more goodly inheritance, and a land flowing with milk and honey. Even the observer in charge, Sergt. Boehmer, hurried down the mountain, with the fair Daughter of the Signal Corps by his side, and its honors clustering thick upon him, waving back his hand in a gracious, *dégagé* way to his guests, still detained at his dreary post. I urged my famished friends to leave me and do likewise, as my horse had not come up from below, and I saw nothing for me but to sit there on my saddle, under the flag, and keep the station, solitary and alone. But they refused to depart without me, and one poor gallant gentleman took my saddle on his shoulders and wrapped my red blankets about me, presenting an original and aboriginal appearance, and so we descended, sadder, and wiser, and emptier pilgrims than we had ascended that grand, mighty, old humbug of a mountain. About two miles down I met the faithful Sackett, with my horse, which had run away and given him no end of trouble. At the lake we found the remains of our previous day's lunch, which, in our contempt for "common-doings," we had left behind, and which we now devoured with humble and thankful hearts. We filed down the mountains and through the great cañon with subdued spirits and chastened countenances, and reached our homes and hotels in good time—that is, supper-time.

Behold, I have a "round, unvarnished tale delivered." If I have "naught extenuated," I have "set down naught in malice." I will not charge that anybody was to blame—that "somebody blundered"—but certainly everybody was unfortunate, yet "all's well that ends well." Science is exalted. The ascent of Pike's Peak has been made; that work is accomplished for this life; what we may have to do for our sins in the next, we know not. We freely forgive the officers of the Signal Corps, for undertaking, in their generous zeal, more than they could carry through—for not considering that the ways of Colorado masons and carpenters are dark and past finding out, and that there is a limit to the endurance of pack-mules, that they are likely to "play out" just at the wrong time—yes, we are ready to forgive and forget; but, boys, don't do it again.

CHINESE LABOR.

DISCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

In response to some inquiries in regard to the success of Chinese labor in the sugar parishes of Louisiana, Mr. D. Dennett writes to the New-Orleans *Times* as follows:

"We do not know what satisfaction Chinamen are giving in '73, but we have some facts about them as laborers in '71. Dr. Kittredge brought fourteen Chinamen from Cuba to his plantation on the Lafourche, in '68 or '69. They worked very well for a while, but were slow and weak. They at length became almost worthless, would not work, stole everything they could put their hands on, made an assault on the manager with their sheath-knives—would have killed him but for the intervention of a faithful negro with a six-shooter. They were all driven from the plantation. After this over 200 Chinamen were brought from China to this State; 115 were sent to a plantation on the Lafourche, and forty were placed on one plantation, and twenty on another in the parish of Terrebonne. The 115 did well for a while, but at length a portion ran away, others gave much trouble, and we think there are none left on the plantation at the present time. It cost $230 a head to bring them from China, but they can be brought to the State for a much lower price. The proprietor of the Millaudon plantation, near New-Orleans, brought 141 Chinamen from California through the agency of Cum Wing, or Kim Wing, as it is sometimes written. It cost about $12,000 to bring them to the plantation, and start them to work. They had not been at work many weeks when Cum Wing made his appearance on the plantation. When the Chinamen heard of it they made a move in a mass on the house, captured Cum Wing, took him to their quarters, took away his hat, coat, and boots, and it was thought they would kill him. The planter, agent, overseer, and negroes could have no influence in restraining the wrath of the pig-tails. They had to send for the city police, who subdued them with their clubs, and threatened them with six-shooters. The cause of the muss was that the Chinamen were dissatisfied with their contract, and demanded that Cum Wing and the planter should change it. At another time the overseer was compelled to shoot one of them, wounding him in the arm. The whole body of them, armed with knives, clubs, axes, and bludgeons, pursued him to the planter's house, demanded his blood, and could not be restrained by any one. They were determined to search the house in spite of the planter, but the overseer escaped to Gretna, and never came back again. The agent of the plantation said they were the most venal, thieving, trifling laborers he ever saw. Fifty of them went to work for the chief contractor at the Penitentiary, and were afterward discharged; forty ran away, twenty-five went to work for a planter up the coast, and either ran away or were discharged. There are none on the Millaudon plantation now. Fifty Chinamen were employed on a plantation above Plaquemine. They all ran away. A planter below New-Orleans employed a large number. They came up to the city to complain of bad treatment, and gave their employer a great deal of trouble. They were fractious and hard to manage. Another planter paid fifty or sixty Chinamen $26 a month in gold. They and their employer were all dissatisfied. On a plantation near Plaquemine, fifty-three Chinamen were employed. They all ran away. One planter below Plaquemine, who had a stout, resolute overseer, who treated them roughly, and made the Pig-tails afraid of him, got along pretty well with them, and they did better for him than these people did for any other planters. Forty employed by one planter in Terrebonne parish either ran away or were discharged, and twenty-five employed by another planter became so dangerous that he had to shoot and kill one, and wound another, and the gang left him. A gang of these Celestials was employed on the Teche, below Centreville, at $26 a month in gold, they furnishing their own food. The overseer informed us that he was disgusted with them; that they were mean and unreliable laborers. Twenty of these men were employed by a planter above Franklin, on the Teche. They did well for awhile, but at length all of them ran away. They have generally had the name of being unfaithful, clannish, sordid, slow, and weak, and have in all the instances we have heard of disappointed their employers sadly. Most of the Chinamen who were on plantations in 1870 and 1871, we think, have gone to the cities and villages to hunt up light and easy work, and to the North and West, and to California. We can hear of none on the Lafourche, or in Terrebonne, though some planters may yet employ them. They may have reformed since 1871, and may be doing well on a dozen plantations in the State, but we have no information to that effect. One planter once said that he wished there were a million of them in the State. We think a million would seal the doom of Louisiana, and we would then sink to rise no more."

PAYMENTS OF DIVIDENDS.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday gives the following information relative to railroad and bank dividends now payable in that city: "The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are paying a semi-annual interest of three per cent. on the consolidated loan of $5,000,000 of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies. When the payment is completed, $150,000 will have been expended.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a month in which to declare dividends on its stock.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company are paying interest on the second mortgage seven per cent. bonds. The bonds amount to $1,500,000, making $52,500 to be paid. They began to pay promptly on the 1st.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, through its agents, Townsend, Whelen & Co., are paying interest on its consolidated seven per cent. bonds. The total amount is $38,500.

The semi-annual dividend of two and a half per cent. on the common stock of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, is being paid, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Building, by George Taber, the agent of the company. The total of the stock is $1,500,000, and the sum to be paid is $12,500.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are paying interest on mortgage bonds, due the 1st of November. The interest maturing was $50,000, most of which has been paid.

At the office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company the following interest on boat and improvement loans is being promptly met: Boat loan of $756,650, at three per cent., $22,714 50; Boat loan of $628,100, at three and a half per cent., $22,611 43; Improvement bonds amounting to $260,000, at three per cent., $7,800.

Interest on the coupon bonds of the Catawissa Railroad Company is being paid at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The amount is only $600. The interest on the chattel mortgage loan of the company is payable quarterly, the next payment falling due on the 1st of January. The dividend on the preferred stock is payable after the 15th instant.

During the month all the national banks of the city, except three, have their semi-annual dividend period, and the expectation is that they will divide about their usual amounts. The Northern Central Railroad pays its dividend during this month, but Mr. Taber, its agent, has received no advices.

THE COLVOCORESSES CASE.

It is expected that the Colvocoresses life insurance cases will be tried at the November Term of the Superior Court for Litchfield County, Conn., which began at Litchfield on Monday. This will be the case if the depositions which are now being taken relative to the Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds are completed in time. A Litchfield correspondent of the Hartford *Post* writes: "On the memorandum which Capt. Colvocoresses left of his securities, and of which it is claimed he was robbed, was the item of $12,000 of Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds. To show that this memorandum was false, the insurance companies have found all the bonds issued, amounting to $1,000,000, and are taking depositions to show that he never owned a single bond, by showing the parties owning the whole issue from the time the bonds were put upon the market up to the present time. Such an undertaking must require a great deal of time and labor."

THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says that the improvements in the channel of the Merrimac River, between that city and Haverhill, have progressed satisfactorily during the past season, operations having just closed, and the dredging fleet retiring for the Winter. At Mitchell's Falls, below Haverhill, a channel 520 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 4 feet deep at the lowest stage of water, has been opened by dredging. About 300 feet remain to be dredged at both the upper and lower falls. Half a mile below Mitchell's Falls are Haseltine's Falls, which have been accurately surveyed, this season, preparatory to dredging. About $25,000 of the appropriation remains to be expended, and the work will be resumed in the Spring. The *American* says that Gen. Butler, who secured the appropriation for this improvement, has given careful attention to the work, and is seconded by the Government agent and contractors in his efforts to hasten the completion of an enterprise which will prove of so much benefit to the people residing in the Merrimac Valley.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

COURTESIES TO THE KAISER—THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 17, 1873.

We have a fair Autumn day for the reception of the Emperor of Germany, who, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, will arrive here a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The imperial train has already been signaled, and, as I write, numbers of persons are hurrying to the Penzing Station in order to secure a good standing place somewhere upon the route to be traversed, and which can be easily traced by the line of mounted Police stationed upon it. The bahnhof will be very strongly guarded, not that any sort of trouble is anticipated, but in order to keep the crowds from blocking up the way. Our Vienna crowds are never ferocious, very seldom brutal, and rarely ever turbulent. They have the ordinary curiosity of mankind, and go out on all possible occasions to see what there is to be seen, take their peep at it, and then go quietly home to discuss the event. But all crowds will push beyond the prescribed limits if not restrained, and a strong line of Police is always needed to keep them from running into danger and to protect them from the possible results of their own carelessness. This is one of the duties of our public guardians which is never fully recognized by the people.

STREET PERILS.

In Vienna there is great danger in being reckless in the streets. All strangers have remarked that our vehicles go at a slashing pace, and the Police have to keep a constant eye upon unwary pedestrians. I remember hearing a story about the father of one of your European correspondents, who was arrested in Naples for fast driving, the Police agent swearing that he was going at the rate of six miles an hour, and he was fined for that gait, and mulcted in heavy costs besides; but here our excellent cab-horses dash about the city at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, and nothing is thought of it. Strangers, however, always look on with wonder to see these small, wiry animals put out their noses in a straight line with their backs, (for the curb is never used here,) and dash away at a speed which would be forbidden in other cities. I have heard some persons say that they passed half of their first few days here in looking after these teams, to see if some one was not crushed. But accidents are less common here than in London or Paris. This is mainly due to habit, I presume, and partly to the attention of our excellent Police. A cortége like that of to-day always goes at a rapid gait, and hence great care is needed to prevent the people from getting in the way.

THE IMPERIAL MOVEMENTS.

If I finish my letter in time I shall go to the station, but doubt very much whether I shall see anything worth adding to the telegraphic report which you will receive before my letter passes the Austrian frontier. Our Emperor will go to Saint Pölten to meet the German Emperor, while Prince Rodolphe and the other members of the imperial family will await his arrival at Penzing. There will be some cordial handshaking, an embrace or two, perhaps, and then the party will take to their carriages and drive through double rows of people to their palaces. In the suite of the Emperor is the new Marshal of the German Empire, Baron Manteuffel, who, it may be remembered, is a *persona gratissima* at the Court of Vienna. The Grand Duke of Baden arrived on Thursday. To-morrow is the day fixed for the review, the first of the fêtes we have to offer the Emperor, but this review will not be as brilliant as the last. This is the season of the year when great numbers of men are allowed leave of absence, and as the infantry companies cannot muster more than thirty men each, one battalion will be formed from the three, composing a regiment. Instead of thirty battalions, therefore, only ten will be mustered upon the parade-ground.

EMPEROR AND POPE.

It is only natural that the correspondence between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope, published in the papers of yesterday evening, should form the subject of the leading articles in the papers of this morning, and I need scarcely add that the energetic and manly reply of the Emperor Wilhelm it very generally approved and applauded. The greatest stress is laid upon that part of the letter in which it is said that the Emperor fully approves the measures which have been adopted by his Government, particularly with respect to the rebellious clergy. Next to this is the sentence at the end of the letter in which the declaration of the Pope that all Christians are Catholics by baptism is contradicted in the most decided manner. The general wish in Austria is that similar measures may be adopted here, but of course there are greater difficulties in an eminently Catholic country like this. It is worth noting that, although this correspondence bears a somewhat ancient date, it was only published upon the eve of the Emperor's departure for Vienna, and, in all probability, with intention. One of the morning journals recalls, on this occasion, some lines written by that great reformer, Joseph II., in answer to a similar letter from the Archbishop of Trèves. The Emperor concludes by saying:

"In short, I hope that we both go the shortest way to be blessed when we fulfill the duties of the calling to which we have been appointed by Divine Providence, and when we do honor to the bread that we are eating. You eat the bread of the Church, and protest against reforms; I eat the bread of the State, and defend and renew its original rights."

As can be readily imagined, our militant clerical party is in a great state of wrath, not only about this correspondence, but about the reception of the German Emperor. If they could have their way, they would have their Sovereign impeached for entertaining so many heretics. But the Empress is again throwing some crumbs of comfort to them, and, I am sorry to say, is losing her popularity thereby, because the people *croient que c'est arrivé*. They cannot understand the necessity of throwing a sprat to the opposition whale.

AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS.

The Empress is again indisposed, and will not come to Vienna during the Emperor Wilhelm's visit. Of course she is presumed to be acting under the advice of Cardinal Rauscher, but I imagine that her indisposition is a well understood thing. The Empress Elizabeth has never been very popular in Vienna, and she will lose what little popularity she has if she continues this political game. In society she is not very well liked, and, although a beautiful woman and an Empress, she is said to have many heart-burnings and petty jealousies to see the superior attentions paid to such plain but charming ladies as the spirituelle Princess De Metternich. The Paris *Figaro* gave a story about this some time ago, which was strongly denied at court, but this does not make the story untrue by any means. If it was not quite true as to form, *au fond* it was so like the truth known to everybody that no amount of contradiction can ever eradicate it. In this case I must take up an anomalous position; I fully approve the conduct of the Empress, provided she is not honest, and I strongly disapprove it if she is. At the same time, since the Clerical party is rapidly losing ground, I could not have the heart to deny them the solace of the belief that the Empress is with them. I have only one reason for believing her honest, and that is that the Neapolitan Bourbons never yet failed to make a mistake when one was possible.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

In noticing the Comte De Chambord's departure from Salzburg, the official *Wiener Zeitung* used for the first time the words "Royal Highness." As the Comte De Chambord has been living near Vienna for many years without ever before receiving this title, its present use is regarded as significant. But I have reason to think that the Emperor of Austria would prefer the success of some other candidate for the French throne. There is no doubt whatever that Germany, a Protestant nation, looks with suspicion upon the present movement, and in England the sentiment of the public has been very well expressed in the polite attentions given to the imperial family. True, the chivalric side of the English was touched as it was when the Orleans Princes were also sheltered by them, but all that aside, we find a strong interest in favor of free trade and free religion, which the practical English see better represented in the Empire than in the Bourbon monarchy. Of course, they do not wish to interfere in the affairs of a friendly nation, and I am now only speaking of popular sympathy. Italy must go against a Government with a policy like that attributed to the Legitimists, and a Russian statesman recently told me that new interests had lately arisen to make his sovereign less friendly to Henri V., and more friendly to the Prince Imperial or to the Comte De Paris. Hence the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy has very little sympathy in Europe, and in this country the majority are opposed to it, (theoretically, *bien entendu*,) because the majority is opposed to the clerical party, whose interests will be served in the success of Henri V.

THE EXHIBITION.

The fair weather that we have had for some time past draws a number of persons to the exposition; but although warm during the day, the nights are chilly, and it is sometimes very cold in the Palace of Industry itself. The past few days have shown us that it was intended for Summer use alone. We have had some heavy frosts, and the leaves are fast falling in the Prater. Yesterday afternoon I took a stroll about the grounds, and in the course of my wanderings visited the Indian Wigwam, which at the opening of the exhibition was a favorite place for taking refreshments. It was there that the Vienna "Bürger" was first initiated into the mysteries of sherry-cobbler and brandy-smashes. The place was quite deserted, and instead of the legion of active colored waiters, in clean white jackets, there remained a single desolate individual, crouched behind the bar. The last of the Mohicans looked as untidy as any waiter to be found in the third or fourth class Vienna restaurants. When I timidly ventured to address him, this solitary individual, popularly supposed to be the last of the aborigines of the American forests represented in this city, was engaged in swearing at himself, or at his luck, or at the dead leaves gathering about his wigwam. "Business, Sir!" he cried, in answer to my query, and not in the Indian dialect; "business! What is business in this country? Why there arn't no business at all! They don't know what it means. They won't catch me here again, soon; I'd rather be in —— than in this —— country!" For fear the other Indians had left their scalping-knives and tomahawks behind them, I timidly withdrew, but until far down the Prater Allée I heard this disgusted individual pouring out his sanguinary language against Austria, and without a single auditor near him. Most of the restaurateurs and "liquerists," who came here with the intention of making a great deal of money by keeping cheap houses, have been very much disappointed, for a few first-class restaurants soon took all the custom. The worst of the American establishments was, I am sorry to say, that they were miserable shams, and charged enormous prices for the poorest liquors to be found upon the grounds.

DESIRED PROLONGATION OF THE SHOW.

Great exertions are being made to get Baron Schwartz to prolong the exhibition, and rumors have been put in circulation that he intended to do so. I have already expressed my opinion upon this point. The protesting exhibitors are now anxious to prolong the time, for if the building is closed on the 31st their "Jury of Honor" will not have time to do its work. During the past few days the children of the orphan asylums of Vienna have been taken to the exposition in groups, and refreshments were served to them at the expense of Baron Schwartz. The present intention is to maintain the garden ground in front of the rotunda, and reaching to the chief avenue of the Prater, as a public garden. The idea is to make it a second Volks Garten, and the idea is a very good one. Another fire broke out the other day in the Swedish restaurant, but not much damage was done. One of the new houses in the suburbs, hundreds of which have been run up during the Summer, fell the other day and killed two laborers. The journals demand the indictment of the proprietors. A proposition to repair the captive balloon was made last week by Mr. R. S. Wells, an American aeronaut, and Baron Schwartz was delighted with the offer. He consented at once, and Mr. Wells then made a demand on him for expenses. This altered the phase of things, and the director thought that he did not care about any more balloons. Mr. Wells produced certificates showing that he had made 300 lucky ascensions, but it would have been more to the purpose if he had had as many hundred florins in his pocket. The building of the new Comic Opera-House on the Schottenning is pushed forward with great activity. Its site is opposite the Hotel Austria, and close by the new buildings of the Bourse. The latter will be completed in four years, but they want to open the opera campaign this season. It will hold 1,700 persons, all of whom should get their lives insured.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RECEPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1873.

In order to provide for possible incidents I had written to a friend in St. Pölten to send me without delay an account of what occurred there. His letter reached me yesterday evening on my return from Purzing. The Emperor of Austria had left Schönbrunn yesterday afternoon, and taken a special train to St. Pölten—St. Hippolyte in French—in order to meet his imperial guest. This is a small town which is reached by the express train from Vienna in an hour and a half. It is a dull place, the seat of the Bishop of that name, a small garrison of infantry giving a little life to the town, but containing nothing to tempt a residence there. The station had been decorated with German and Austrian flags, with garlands, flowers, and carpets, and the poor and shabby-looking building may be compared to a rude peasant girl attired in the costly robes of a fashionable dame. A guard of honor, taken from the Jägers, and accompanied by a fine military band, had been drawn up upon the Perron, where the Bishop of St. Pölten, the officers of the garrison, the town and district officials, had had places assigned to them. Emperor Frans Joseph, dressed in the uniform of a Prussian General, with the ribbon of the order of the Black Eagle across his breast, arrived at about 2 o'clock. He was as ever very enthusiastically received, the troops presenting arms, the attendants murmuring applause, the band intonating the old Austrian hymn, "Gott exhalte Frans den Kaiser." The Emperor proceeded at once to inspect the guard of honor, and ordered the company to take such a position as to stand in lines parallel to the rails.

THE KAISER'S ARRIVAL.

Half an hour later the train bringing our imperial visitor came in sight, and as it drew near the band struck up the Prussian air so often heard during and since the French war, "Heil Dir im Sieges Kranze." The locomotive, which bore the name of "Koblentz," was tastefully decorated with flowers and garlands. As the train approached the platform of the station, the German Emperor was seen standing at the window of the imperial car, and catching sight of Francis Joseph, saluted him by waving his hand and by nodding his head. The train was barely stopped when Kaiser Wilhelm alighted with the ease and steadiness of a young man. Kaiser Franz Joseph rushed forward to meet him, and their hands joined in a very cordial grasp. For a moment they stood looking eagerly into each other's faces, then embraced, and kissed each other upon the cheek, after the German fashion. Emperor Wilhelm wore the uniform of the Austrian regiment of which he is Colonel, with the ribbon and grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen. The two monarchs then walked down the line of the guards, the German Emperor appearing pleased with them, and remarking: "The men look very well, indeed; they are strong and smart-looking soldiers," which moderate praise from him expressed a great deal.

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES.

After this hasty inspection, the Emperor Francis Joseph presented the officers of his suite, and the gentlemen upon the platform, among them the Bishop of St. Pölten. Kaiser Wilhelm asked him where his bishopric was. Before he could answer, Franz Joseph said it was in this town, when Kaiser Wilhelm quickly asked whether the great monastery they had just passed upon the Danube belonged to his see. On being told that it did, the Emperor said: "Then I must say you have a splendid bishopric." In turn, the Emperor Wilhelm presented his attendants, the first, of course, being Prince Bismarck, who wore his uniform of General of Landwehr. Our Emperor gave a very warm grasp of the hand to the former (I hope that I can now say,) enemy of his country, and whispered something in his ear which could not be heard by any one else. The group of Generals surrounding the Emperor made a strong impression, by their imposing military or martial appearance; but all eyes were turned upon the greatest man among them, who, although in uniform, was no soldier, yet who had done more for his country, with his clear head and ready pen, than they with their swords. The Austrian Emperor shook hands with the Generals as they were presented to him, and had a friendly word for each of them.

AN INFORMAL DEJEUNER.

The waiting-room of the station had been transformed into a small *salle-à-manger*, and was, of course, decorated in the usual manner. A short dejeuner was taken, to which very few of the gentlemen were invited, the Emperor of Austria taking his place between the Emperor Wilhelm and his great Chancellor. The Bishop of St. Pölten was among the few invited to partake of this lunch. The dejeuner, if it can be so called, lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and after leaving the saloon, the Emperors immediately mounted the wagon, and the train started off at once, amid the cheers of the crowd and the music of the band. So much for St. Pölten, as recounted by an eye-witness, but I may add that in the suite of the Emperor of Germany, were Mr. Wickede, the well-known reporter of the late war, Mr. Horn, the reporter at Prince Frederic Charles' head-quarters, and Mr. Redcliff, the author of several contemporary sensation novels.

AT PENZING.

Meanwhile I had brought my letter of yesterday hastily to a close, and, taking a cab, drove at once to Penzing, little dreaming of getting there in time. Penzing is the first station after leaving Vienna upon the Western Railway, and is reached in ten minutes. It is a drive of twenty minutes with our sturdy nags. A splendid avenue of chestnut-trees leads from the station to Schönbrunn, and as the train approaches, the "Gloriata" can be plainly seen upon the right coming in. It was some minutes after 4 o'clock when the imperial train drew up at the small station, which looked smaller than usual under its burden of flowers and flags. The guard of honor stationed in and around the building looked very much crowded, and were packed in like sardines, effectually obstructing the view to those who had assembled near the spot. Prince Rudolph and all the Grand Dukes now in Vienna, most of them in Prussian uniforms, were assembled in the waiting-room of the station. When the train stopped, Francis Joseph stepped out first, followed by Gen. Von Schweinitz, who had gone to St. Pölten to meet his Sovereign, and then came the Emperor Wilhelm, who shook hands warmly with the Crown Prince, then with the Archdukes, and once more the guard of honor was inspected. The Emperors then got into an open carriage, and drove hastily away. There was some scrambling of Princes to follow them down the avenue. The second carriage was occupied by Prince Rudolph and his friend, the Archduke Frederic, both lads looking extremely well and in good spirits. As the two boys will one day inherit the two thrones, it is to be hoped that their friendship may be enduring.

AT SCHONBRUNN.

A splendid avenue leads from Penzing to Schönbrunn, a distance of about one English mile, the magnificent trees interlacing their branches overhead, and forming a covered way for nearly the entire distance. This fine thoroughfare was lined by thousands of spectators, and guarded by a strong cordon of police on foot and mounted. The Sovereign of Germany was enthusiastically cheered along the route, and the "*vivats*" were renewed when the carriage containing the powerful Chancellor rolled quickly by. Both were smiling as they passed, and both answered the salutations of the crowd by frequent military salutes. What must have been the reflections of these two persons as they passed the barrier of guards and halted under the covered way of the palace of Schönbrunn!

SPECIAL FESTIVITIES.

The Emperor is expected to remain until next Saturday. The review ordered for this afternoon did not take place. It was postponed to Monday, but for reasons which can be readily understood by every one, it is hoped, especially by the army, that the German Emperor may countermand this part of the fête given in his honor. At the gala representation at the opera Gounod's "Faust" will be given. Count D'Arnim arrived day before yesterday. The Prince and Princess Albrecht, of Prussia, will arrive on Monday.

YOUNG FEMALE CLERKS.

A London paper says: "The experiment of employing young ladies as clerks in an insurance office has been tried and found eminently successful in the case of the 'Prudential,' on Ludgate hill. For more than a year and a half the little band, beginning with ten, now reaching to thirty-six in number, and intended to be still further reinforced, has been working steadily, and giving entire satisfaction to the managers. The rooms allotted to them are light and airy, separated altogether from those occupied by the male clerks in the establishment, and furnished with convenient chairs and desks. The lady clerks, who are of various ages, from eighteen to thirty, seem to enjoy excellent health and spirits, and are unanimous in agreeing that regular employment, if moderate, is peculiarly salutary. They are exclusively ladies, strictly so called, the daughters of professional men. They arrive from their various homes at Ludgate hill at 10 A. M., stop work for an hour at 1 o'clock, and leave the office at 5 P. M. Several holidays in the year are allowed. The work is chiefly a simple kind of copying, requiring only careful attention, good handwriting, and intelligence to decipher names of persons and places—the Welsh one especially affording a limitless field for conjecture. The salary of these ladies is small, beginning (inclusive of certain fees) at £32 per annum, and being raised £10 each year up to £60. It would appear, however, that there are abundance of candidates to be found for each chair; and of course, as the work is as well done as by male clerks, the advantage to the company must be very great indeed. It should be added that all directions for the work pass through the hands of a lady Superintendent.

THE PARIS MUTUEL POOLS.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

The last day of the Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, on Wednesday of last week, brought to a close the series of running events to take place on the courses north of Mason and Dixon's line for the year 1873. Should not that terrible scourge—the yellow fever—prevent, meetings will be held later in the season at the Magnolia, near Mobile; the Metarie, New-Orleans, and other places in the far South. The great distance, however, of these tracks from the running centres of the North, has caused the interest which at less remote localities would attract the attention of the lovers of the turf, to rather flag as to the horses entered and the purses contended for, so that, as far as we are concerned, the running season may be said to be well over. A retrospect of the great events, the success which has attended them, the surprises which have so fearfully depleted the pockets of the class so cruelly misnamed "the knowing ones;" in fact, an exhaustive history of the running meetings of this year, would require a quarto volume, while the veriest epitome of all that has taken place on the turf of America could hardly be squeezed into the small space devoted to this article. Therefore a few words will be devoted solely to a subject which has interested very many of the lay, as well as the professional patrons of racing associations, viz.: The Paris mutuel pools.

It is only within the past three or four years that this innovation upon the old-established system of betting has been introduced in the United States, and its sudden bound into popularity attests its attractiveness to all those who bet, either as a profession or for the momentary excitement of that passion that is planted in the breast of every human being to a greater or less degree, namely, gambling. The credit of having first called the attention of the American public to this betting exotic from across the seas was Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who saw its workings in France, and to whom the citizens of New-York owe so much for many of their now firmly-established pleasures and amusements. From the inception of the system of Paris mutuel pools it has been a decided success, its perfect simplicity as much as any other cause having contributed to that effect. It may be briefly described as follows: For any event, the result of which depends on two or more contestants, tickets are sold at a uniform rate, ($5,) the purchaser having the right to select his choice. The total number of tickets sold—at, say, $5—are then divided by the number sold on the winning contestant, which, less a commission of three per cent., are then distributed among the lucky holders. The proportionate degree of confidence in which a contestant is held, of course, determines the amount which each winning ticket pays. To reduce the results of the system to horse-racing, for instance, should a person buy a ticket on the favorite horse, and that horse were to win, the dividend returned would naturally be smaller than if he were to take a comparatively neglected entry which would win. A striking case in point was in a race that took place at Jerome Park at the Fall meeting of 1872. But six tickets were sold on a horse called "Nickajack," out of a total sale of over twelve hundred. To the surprise of every one, the animal with the aboriginal name won, and each holder of a ticket on him received for his five-dollar investment the almost incredible sum of eleven hundred and seventy-eight dollars. The dividends occasionally, and not unfrequently declared, would startle even the most sanguine promoters of petroleum and gold mining companies, two or three hundred per cent. being nothing unusual. At Jerome Park, Monmouth and Prospect Parks, and at Baltimore, Mr. John F. Chamberlin has the privilege of selling the mutuel pools, for which he gives a very large royalty, while Messrs. Morrissey and Reed have the monopoly at Saratoga. The right is a very paying one, although the expenses are very large. The machines, which most of our readers must be familiar with, are marvels of delicate workmanship, and from the fact that they are patented, and therefore cannot be imitated, cost very large sums each. In addition, the printing expenses must be considered, while in addition at least three men are employed on each machine, and in case of a heavy betting race, two, three, and even four machines are employed. Besides, an experienced and quick accountant has to be attached to the corps, as the slightest mistake might cause a severe loss to the concern; in fact, when the system was first introduced, the ignorance and inexperience of the managers resulted in a loss to them in one day alone of over $1,000 through a miscalculation, which was only discovered too late to remedy.

Many plans have been devised by enterprising young gentlemen, with a turn for speculation, to make money by means of these pools, which to their ken, being modest withal, offer more inducements than are held out in Wall street. It is unquestionable that a person having sufficient capital to invest, and understanding the *modus operandi*, is almost certain to make money by following a plan often discussed, but never heretofore figured out to its final logical results. The following table, which is official, illustrates the method referred to. The central idea is to purchase, for example, one ticket on each horse in a race, trusting to the possibility of a "clean outsider" winning, in which case the return on one horse would be much greater than the outlay of one ticket each on all the starters. Under all circumstances a person following that rule could not lose everything, as he would be bound to win a certain amount. The table will almost explain itself:

FALL MEETING, JEROME PARK, 1873.

	Winners.	Starters.	Amt. Paid.
Oct. 4.	1. Wizard	8	111 16
	2. Tom Bowling	5	9 46
	3. Rutherford	11	353 45
	4. Preakness	9	31 76
	5. Mate	6	8 75
	6. Girl of Period	2	8 00
	7. Shylock	2	5 00
Oct. 8.	1. True Blue	7	19 20
	2. Lizzie Lucas	2	15 66
	3. Mate	4	7 38
	4. McDaniels	9	65 95
	5. Duffy	5	16 76
Oct. 11.	1. Tom Bowling	2	6 13
	2. Preakness	4	8 76
	3. Grinstead	10	45 92
	4. Springbok	7	8 13
	5. Gray Planet	2	17 64
Oct. 15.	1. Catesby	9	11 39
	2. McDaniels	5	11 44
	3. Harry Bassett	7	7 04
	4. Minnie Mc	6	10 57
	5. Cora Linn	2	6 70
	6. Gray Planet	2	7 13
	7. George West	5	8 06
Oct. 18.	1. Periwinkle	4	29 78
	2. Maccaroon	5	10 29
	3. Shylock	7	46 76
	4. True Blue	2	6 63
	5. Quits	8	123 13
	6. Lochiel	3	7 85
	No. of starters	161	
	At $5 each	$805	
	Total winnings		$1,010 38
	Total amount invested		805 00
	Net profits		$205 38

With the above table it will be seen that but very little capital would have been required; in fact, not more than forty dollars, to purchase one ticket on each of the eight starters in the first race, which alone paid over two hundred and fifty per cent. on the amount invested.

Without going into details, the following is the result of the two meetings at Saratoga this Summer:

200 starters at $5 each	$1,000 00
Amount paid on twenty-seven winners	1,094 74
Profit	94 74

From this it will be seen that the system devised by the Wall street young gentleman has, at least, the merit of success to justify it. Of course, in a moral point of view, betting and gambling of all kinds should be discouraged, but if it must continue, let us, at least, recognize that the importation from France is the most simple, innocent, and fascinating way of risking very small amounts, and that the "Poules Mutuels de Paris" are not by any means the worst exportation that the fair city on the banks of the Seine has afforded our countrymen.

EX-GOV. COBURN, OF MAINE.

A correspondent writes from Augusta, Me., that Ex-Gov. Coburn has recently greatly improved in health, but still attends very little to business matters, and is gradually closing up his affairs. He is reputed to be the richest man in Maine, his property being estimated at several millions of dollars. Most of his wealth has been acquired in lumbering operations. The Spragues of Rhode Island, it is said, have paid him $90,000, annually, interest money. The Governor is over seventy years of age, and is a bachelor. It is reported that he has made his will, and in it has remembered Colby University to the amount of $1,000,000, in addition to his previous generous bequests. He has member of one of the boards of management of that institution.

A HARDENED MURDERER.

STORY OF THE MURDER AT WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.—CAREER OF THE CRIMINAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873.

Nelson E. Wade pays the last penalty of the law on Thursday, for the murder of John and Isabella McBride, near this city, on the evening of the 22d of July last. His victims were between seventy and eighty years of age, misers, and lived alone in an old, tumble-down log-house, some four hundred yards from the public highway. They owned a fine farm of two hundred acres of land, lying mostly on the river, and were reputed to possess forty or fifty thousand dollars, mostly in gold, which they guarded with sleepless vigilance, fearing to intrust it to the keeping of the banks.

HOW THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

On the evening of the day mentioned, Wade repaired to the premises of these old people, armed with a stout club, cut in a neighboring wood, and meeting John McBride at the door of the kitchen, asked for milk. He sent him to his wife, who was on the other side of the house, at the cellar, engaged in putting away the milk of the evening. After some talk with the old lady about purchasing the milk, he left her and returned to the kitchen door. The old man, apparently apprehensive of danger, was inside, and at first refused to open the door. Wade declared that he wanted a piece of bread, which Mrs. McBride had promised him. On hearing this the old man partly opened the door, when Wade suddenly thrust his foot in the opening and forced an entrance by main strength, then with his fist knocked the old man down. The faithful dog came to his master's rescue, but Wade knocked the animal senseless with his club, and followed this by striking the prostrate man a violent blow on the head, which crushed in the skull. Leaving the kitchen after this encounter, Wade went to the cellar, where he met the old lady at the entrance. After a few words he suddenly raised his bludgeon and killed her with a single blow. Judging from the appearance of the body when found, death must have been almost instantaneous. The temporal bone was crushed, and the body lay where it had fallen, there being no evidence of the slightest struggle. Wade now returned to the kitchen, and on entering found the old man up on his hands and knees struggling to regain his feet, the blood streaming over his face, and the faithful dog licking it from his hands! Raising his club again the murderer struck him repeatedly on the head till he rolled over apparently dead. All this occurred just before sunset, in a neighborhood where a number of farm-houses were in sight, and within a few hundred yards of the public highway where persons were constantly passing and repassing.

SEARCHING FOR THE PLUNDER.

The crime was committed for the purpose of securing the gold which these old people were known to possess. Hastily seizing an ax, Wade rushed to an upper room of the building, where he had learned the money was secured in an old and strong chest, and breaking it open soon possessed himself of the treasure. It was quite dark before the murderer was ready to leave the house, and as he went out he had to step over the body of the old man, which lay upon the floor in a pool of blood. As near as can be ascertained he carried off that night between ten and twelve thousand dollars in gold and silver. This he packed in bags and hid it in different places about the city.

DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day before the crime was discovered. A neighbor had occasion to go to the house on some business, and finding the kitchen door closed and the cows still in the yard, thought this rather a strange circumstance. Looking around the corner of the house, he was horrified at sight of the body of Mrs. McBride, lying stark and stiff, the head sunk in a pool of clotted blood. He at once gave the alarm and several neighbors answered the call. When the kitchen was entered a sickening sight was presented. There lay the old man, and strange to say, still living. The blood, which had flowed from the wounds in his head, had completely saturated the floor, and as he had struggled about in it, he was literally covered from head to foot with his own blood. The stricken man was at once taken up and placed on a bed which stood in one corner of the room, a portion of his bloody clothes removed, and physicians hurriedly sent for. Although able to move his hands and feet, he could not speak, and did not recognize any one present. The authorities in Williamsport were at once informed of the terrible tragedy, and by 3 o'clock the Chief of Police, Coroner and physicians were on hand. On an examination by the physicians seven deep wounds were found on his head.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

The news of the crime flew like wildfire, and before dark that evening the premises had been visited by scores of people. The Police were on the alert at once, and before the night passed they had the criminal in custody. After securing the money he had repaired to the city, and did not attempt to fly. The next morning he visited one of the banks and offered nine twenty-dollar gold pieces for sale, alleging that he was a cattle speculator from the Texan frontier. This was a very plausible story, and his gold was at once exchanged for greenbacks, at a premium of fifteen and a half per cent. He then loitered about the city during the forenoon, and in the afternoon hired a horse and buggy, and taking an inmate of a house of ill-fame with him, paid a visit to the house of the man with whom he had lived when a boy. He showed the girl two bags of coin, and informed her that he had plenty more. Before returning to the city, however, he secreted one bag in a stable at the place where he was visiting, and another in a stone fence. That night this girl incidentally informed two visitors at the house where she was stopping in the city, that a certain man had given her several pieces of gold that afternoon, and that he was then in the house. They had heard of the murder and robbery, and at once suspected that he might be the criminal. Enjoining secrecy on the part of the girl, they at once sent for the Police. In a short time they came and made a descent upon the room where Wade was engaged at a card-table with several others. As they rushed in he endeavored to secure his pistol, but the girl had quietly taken it away a few minutes before, in anticipation of the arrest. It required but a moment to secure him. On his way to the station he informed the Police that he had committed the murder, and declared with much emphasis, "I did it like a little man."

DEATH OF JOHN M'BRIDE.

Notwithstanding the physicians' extreme care of the wounded man, he died on Sunday evening, July 27, five days after receiving his injuries. On the evening preceding his death, however, consciousness partially returned, and after articulating a few words in reply to the interrogations of his physicians, he relapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never afterward recovered. The post-mortem examination developed a fracture, about six inches in length, of the temporal and parietal bones on the left side, extending from the base of the super orbital ridge upward and transversely across, terminating above the temporal protuberance or base of the ear.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

On the 24th of July the Coroner's jury visited Wade in prison, previous to concluding their work. On approaching the cell the murderer received the party with a villainous smile, and remarked, "Well, gentlemen, I suppose you have come to talk with me about the McBrides. I am willing to tell you all about it, but there are so many of you around the cell door that all cannot hear. Just let me out into the hall, and I will tell the whole story just as it happened. Don't be afraid to unlock the cell, for I am perfectly peaceable and harmless." On being let out he walked to one of the stairways, seated himself, and related the story of the crime substantially as given already. He concluded: "The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack-knife. If you will look in the cornfield you will find where the grass is trampled down; that is where I looked over the money. I got between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. I am American born, and have had fifty different names in my life-time, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name."

WADE'S FRONTIER EXPERIENCE.

After listening to this horrid story, which he related with considerable gusto, one of the jury remarked to him: "You must have nerve to do this terrible deed." He quickly replied: "Yes, Sir, I am hardened; when a child, I dreaded the word murder; but, after going through the rebellion, and on the frontier with Kit Carson and others, I shrink not at any crime. They may take me out and hang me to-morrow; I have only once to die; I have killed several women before this one. You all appear to think that it's a big thing to kill a person, but it isn't. Of all the women I have killed in my life-time, one was in self-defense. It was a girl I was in company with at a Spanish dance. During the evening I was quite intimate with another Spanish girl, and frequently danced with her. This made the girl I took to the dance jealous, and in a rage she attacked me, when I drew my revolver and shot her dead in the ball-room. There was a great excitement at the time, but it soon died away. I didn't allow any woman to trifle with me. This affair took place in Mexico. Most of those I have killed lived on the frontier. There was a good chance out there, and being a soldier I was not suspected. Gentlemen, this is getting to be a great country, when a few rich men rule the nation, and the poor must suffer. It's time there was a stop put to it. The people are going to the devil as fast as they can." At the close of this interview with the prisoner, the jury retired in perfect astonishment at the cool, defiant manner of the man. Not a single regret or shudder was noticed while he detailed the scenes of blood through which he had passed.

MONEY FOUND BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner's jury made a careful examination of the house, and found nearly seven thousand dollars in gold, silver, and paper money. It was found stowed away in all manner of places—in bureau drawers, in old pocket-books, between the leaves of books, in little bags, and rolled in scraps of old paper. The old silver, gold, and pennies, when collected together, weighed nearly one hundred and seventy pounds. It was all deposited in one of the city banks, where it is in charge of the administrator. The vaunting declaration of Wade that he secured between sixty and seventy thousand dollars is not believed; he did not get more than about one-sixth of that amount.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

Notwithstanding the open confession of the brutal murderer, his trial lasted for nearly a week. His counsel set up the plea of insanity, and made an able defense. The jury was out nearly twenty-four hours before they could agree upon a verdict. And to show the hardened nature of the man on whose fate they were deliberating, it is said of him that on being informed in his cell that the jury experienced much difficulty in agreeing, he remarked, "Well, if I were among them with the club I used on the McBrides, I'll bet I would make them agree!" When the jury did agree, and Wade was brought in to hear the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, he stood up without moving a muscle of his face, or betraying the slightest emotion.

THE SENTENCE.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 6, Wade received his sentence, and never before was the Court-house of Lycoming County so densely crowded with people. When the prisoner was brought in to receive his death sentence, he wore the same sardonic smile and gazed upon the sea of faces turned upon him with cool indifference. When Judge Gamble commanded him to stand up he promptly arose, and kept his eyes steadily fixed on the court during the delivery of the sentence. At the conclusion, he said: "Thank you; I'll have a home when I leave this world of sin behind me!"

FACTS IN THE CAREER OF THE CRIMINAL.

Wade is supposed to be the illegitimate son of an Englishman, and about thirty-five years of age. His mother, who is still living, is subjects to fits of insanity, during which she wanders about the country. Her unfortunate child was placed in the Poor-house when quite small, and afterward bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained for several years. He was always a wayward boy, subject to fits of violent and ungovernable passion. He finally ran away, and spent several years roaming about the country. When the rebellion broke out he entered the army and served in the field. He was reckless, daring, and thoughtless, and had frequently remarked that he never had a home or any one to care for him. This desperate criminal was handcuffed, but he soon broke the gyves and freed his hands by main force. This he continued doing until he had broken no less than seven pairs. In the meantime the Sheriff had an iron collar made, which he placed around his neck, with a strong chain attached, which was securely fastened to the floor. This he neversucceeded in breaking. After he had broken the seventh pair of handcuffs he made a proposition to the Sheriff that if he would put no more irons on his wrists he would behave himself. His proposal was accepted, and a watch detailed to guard him night and day. Rev. Dr. Reily frequently visits him in prison for the purpose of ministering consolation and to induce him to prepare for death, but he has not succeeded in making much impression on him. As the day for his execution draws near he does not appear to be much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and seems to have but little thought of the future. A more hardened criminal was never seen in this part of the State.

STOCK AND GOLD TELEGRAPH.

The contract entered into by the Stock and Gold Board with Mr. Robert Brown, telegraph contractor, is approaching completion, and in about ten days all sections of the City will be supplied with those instruments that are so absorbingly studied at present by persons who have dealings with the Stock and Gold Boards.

It is now about five years since the Gold and Stock Boards began to place instruments at various points in the City for the accommodation of their customers. At this time the instruments were few and far between. Judging from the directions in which Mr. Brown's contract has taken him, it is not alone the person who lives on fashionable streets who is infected by the desire to know the condition of the stock market. From the North River to the Bowery, First avenue, and the East-side generally, the lines have been run for the accommodation of the patricians of that locality. They begin at Fifty-ninth street and North River, and thence down Seventh avenue to Canal street. This is one section, and has been in operation some time now. Another branch begins at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, and runs through Lexington and Fourth avenues and the Bowery. Then Broadway and Twenty-third street is one of the boundaries of another section. From that point the wires run through Twenty-third street to and through First avenue, First street and Allen to Henry and Oliver streets. At this point thirty-seven new wires are run to Brooklyn to connect with the system now in operation in that city. Another section is the area which includes Pearl, Water, Whitehall, and the Battery. All these sections are connected with the main trunk, which communicates directly with the Stock and Gold Exchanges. At the Battery Mr. Brown was yesterday engaged in putting up two mammoth poles, that are, in their way, the finest things ever put up in the City. They are each sixty-five feet high, and will uphold seventy-four wires. The wires will be set on in the form of a pyramid, the whole surmounted with a gilt ball, and the pole painted according to the rule of the Park Commissioners. These two poles will each cost about $400, and the entire contract, including about 400 miles of wire, will amount to $90,000.

CHURCH AND DUANE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The last unoccupied part of the old New-York Hospital grounds will soon be covered by private buildings. This plot, fronting 234 feet on Duane and Thomas streets, by 175 on Church, has been leased from the hospital for a long term of years by the Manhattan Real Estate Association. The destruction of the old building at the corner of Church and Duane streets, together with the work of excavation for foundations, was begun on the 1st of last May, and by next Spring two fine business structures will be erected on the site. A new street is to be laid out near the centre of the plot, extending from Duane to Thomas street. It will be thirty-eight feet in width, and is to be known as Trimble place. Trimble place will separate two buildings of similar construction, which are to cover the rest of the plot. That nearest Broadway will front ninety-six feet on Duane and on Thomas street, while the westerly building will front 100 feet on those streets. Each will have a frontage of 175 feet on Trimble place, and the westerly building will extend for the same length on Church street. The buildings are designed to be occupied for dry goods, hardware, and commission business. Each building will comprise five stories, with a basement and subcellar; the first story being of iron, and the upper part of Nova Scotia stone.

A CASE OF SUFFERING.

The sad history of a boy named Robert Steel, who on Monday, at his own request, was committed to the House of Correction in Lawrence, Mass., for four months, is told by the *American* of that city, thus: "He is about seventeen years of age, of rather prepossessing appearance, and, as far as the officers had learned, of good reputation. He has worked a considerable time in the Washington Mills, but had been discharged early in the Summer, since which time he has failed to obtain employment. His mother is dead, and his father broke up house and went to Lowell, leaving him without a home, and dependent upon the charity of strangers for whatever meagre sustenance he had received during the intervening months. It has been his habit to seek shelter at night in some deserted barn near the gas-house; but the weather becoming cold, he was unable to resort there longer. As a last and sole alternative, he went to the station-house Sunday night and gave himself into the custody of the City Marshal, requesting that he might be sent to prison, where he could work for the shelter it would afford him during the Winter. Judge Stevens, in committing him, deplored the circumstances that necessitated such a course; but feeling that the lad's chances during the coming dull season for obtaining employment would be small, he thought it was the best thing that could be done. He wished Steel to understand that he was not going to the House of Correction as a criminal, and for punishment, but to obtain what he had so long wanted—a home. He also said if at any time an offer of employment was given him by any charitable person, he would give an order for the boy's release."

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Hon. William H. Ainey, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia *Press* has obtained the following compact summary of the changes which will be effected by the constitution of that State, which has passed the Constitutional Convention. The instrument is now being signed by the members, and will be presented for the concurrence of the people at a special election to be held on the 3d day of December.

ARTICLE ON LEGISLATURE.

The House will be increased to not less than 200 members, and the Senate will contain fifty—Philadelphia's representation being thirty-eight members and eight Senators. The sessions are to be biennial instead of annual; term of Senators will be four years, and members of the House two. Salary and mileage to be fixed by law, with the provision that during the term for which the members are sitting they shall not increase their salaries. In apportioning the House each county shall have one member at least, and an additional member for every 17,000 inhabitants. The cities are to have separate districts, but no district shall have more than four representatives. One important provision requires every bill to be read on three different days before its final passage, and on the latter the vote is to be taken by yeas and nays, which are to be recorded on the journal, and a majority of all the members are required to vote on the final passage. Section 7 prohibits special or local legislation in all the cases which heretofore appeared objectionable. Any local or special bills not covered by this prohibition are required to be advertised for at least thirty days prior to their introduction in the locality where they are to take effect. Section 12 relates to contracts for providing the Legislature with stationery, &c. It provides that the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, and that no member shall be directly or indirectly interested in such contract. The contracts are to be approved by the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Governor, and Lieutenant Governor. Appropriation bills are to embrace nothing but the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments, interest on public debt, and public-school fund. All other appropriations are to be made by special bills. Section nineteen prohibits investments of trust funds by executors, administrators, and guardians in bonds and stocks of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoidable. These are among the prominent changes of the article on legislation.

THE EXECUTIVE.

This article provides for the increasing of the term of office of the Governor from three to four years, and also for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be President of the Senate. The article provides for the appointment of a Board of Pardons, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. (This latter officer takes the place of that of the present Surveyor General, whose office is abolished.) One of the most important provisions is that which allows the Governor to veto any item in any appropriation, and approve the balance of the bill. The Secretary of Internal Affairs will serve a term of four years, Auditor General three years, and State Treasurer two years. Auditor General and State Treasurer to be incapacitated from holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court will be increased from five to seven Judges, whose term of office will be twenty-one instead of fifteen years. They are not eligible for re-election. Provisions are made that all cases of felonious homicide and other criminal matters provided for by law, may be removed to the Supreme Court for review. Another provides that parties, by agreement filed, may in any civil case dispense with trial by jury, and submit the same for the decision of the court. The most important provision in this article is that which allows a separate judicial district for every 40,000 inhabitants. The Judges are required to audit and settle administrators' and decedents' accounts, free of cost to the parties. Whenever two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only; and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

The general election is to be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the first Monday in November. And the local election of Philadelphia will be held on the third Tuesday of February, at which the city, ward, borough, and township officers are to be elected. The article requires a residence of each voter of at least two months in the district to entitle him to a vote, and in the case of foreigners they must be citizens of the United States for one month to entitle them to the elective franchise. An important provision is that every ballot shall be numbered and recorded on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector. Another section refers all contested elections to the courts, including the election of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

This article requires that all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. It provides that the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund, pay the interest of the public debt, and annually reduce the principal not less than $250,000. It prohibits the use of the sinking fund for any other purpose. It declares the making of capital out of the public moneys, by any of the officers of the State or member of General Assembly, a criminal offense.

EDUCATION.

The Legislature is required to maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools, and appropriate $1,000,000 annually for that purpose. Women over twenty-one years of age are eligible for any office under the school laws.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County officers are to be salaried, and the fees which they are authorized to receive shall be paid into the State or County Treasury. Provisions are made for the election of three County Commissioners and three Auditors on the limited vote system, giving the minority a representation in each board.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

This article provides that the cumulative system of voting shall be applied to the election of directors and managers.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

This article authorizes any association or corporation to organize for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad or canal between any points in this State. It prohibits railroad and canal companies from making any undue or unreasonable discrimination in freight charges, and limits the charge for freight in the same direction to an amount not exceeding the charge to a more distant station. It also prohibits the consolidation of railroads and canals with competing lines by lease or otherwise, and will not allow any company doing the business of a common carrier to engage in any other business or to hold or acquire lands. No officer of any railroad or canal company shall furnish materials or supplies for such company; and no company shall make any discrimination in charges or facilities between transportation companies and individuals. No free passes shall be granted except to officers and employés of such company, and no passenger railway in any city shall extend or construct their road without the consent of the local authorities.

MR. WARREN'S EXAMINATION.

In relation to the investigation of the Treasury Department now in progress, it should be remembered that the several funds of the State are divided into three general classes, to wit: 1. The General Fund, in which division the several minor funds under the management of the Controller are also classed. 2. The Canal Fund, under the Auditor of the Canal Department. 3. The Free School Fund, which is under the control and management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The accountant's examination of the Canal Fund and Free School Fund has been completed, and the results given in his reports thereon to the Governor. There still remains the General Fund, the investigation of which has been commenced. The Albany *Journal* says that the work has been hindered by the condition of the accounts in the Treasurer's office, which are now nearly posted up. The examination of numerous bank pass-books and the verification of the balances is a work of considerable labor, and the progress made therein is not rapid. This branch of the work has been committed to Mr. Deputy Treasurer Paul, while the posting of the books is being pushed by Major Mills and Mr. Paul.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Much complaint is made in some sections of the country at the amount of counterfeit money circulated at present. The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* says that Ticket Agent Richards, at the railroad depot in that city, states that he never before saw so much counterfeit money as was offered to him at the ticket office window on Saturday. Not a day passes but more or less of it is offered. The denominations are mostly $10 and $2 bills and 50 cent fractional currency.

THE LAST OF THE MODOCS.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BAND FOR WYOMING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KLAMATH AGENCY, Monday, Oct. 13, 1873.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning the Modocs started for their new home at Fort D. A. Russell, in the Territory of Wyoming. The whole number ready for transportation was one hundred and fifty-two. Of these forty-two were men capable of bearing arms. These were all heavily shackled, with the exception of Scar-face Charley, who is now the acknowledged leader, and can be of much service in managing the people on the road. Scar-face, so called from a scar running diagonally across the right side of his face, probably the result of some desperate encounter in the long ago—for he has for years been a terror to his foes, both white and red—was during the Modoc war the most heroic of the Modoc braves. Although the white stripes on his gun-barrel indicate that his place was always in the hottest of the fight, and that his scalping-knife was crimsoned with the blood of nearly a dozen victims during the late war, yet he was never implicated in any of the bloody affairs which occurred through the treachery of his people.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF SCAR-FACE CHARLEY.

In 1861, a Volunteer Captain, with forty men, volunteers from Jackson County, Oregon, went through the Modoc country to the relief of immigrants traveling the Old South Road via Fort Hall. When at Tule Lake one of his men was taken with a violent fever, was unconscious for a long while, and for some hours death seemed inevitable. The expedition could not be delayed and the sick man could not be taken along. Scar-face Charley here came to the camp and agreed, for a small consideration, to take charge of Vernoy, and remove him to the white settlements. This, after several days of weary travel on foot with his half delirious charge, Scar-face accomplished, taking him to the settlements near the base of Mount Shasta, in the vicinity of the noted mining town of Yreka. If Warren Vernoy still lives to-day it may seem remarkable to him that the Roman-nosed young warrior, who cared for him like a brother when he was sick almost unto death, was the same man who subsequently fired the first shot of the Modoc war and led the wily braves in their work of death in the Lava Bed.

THE START.

The little band, as it came straggling from the stockade and guard-house at Fort Klamath, looked ragged and squalid in the extreme. Cooped up amid the accumulating filth and increasing myriads of vermin during the long months of their captivity, they looked pleased to see the broad meadows and green woods around them once more, although so soon to leave the land of their fathers forever. At about 9 A. M. the people were parceled out into wagon-loads of from ten to twenty, and escorted by Capt. Hasbrouck's mounted battery and Capt. Hogue's company of infantry, started for Redding, Cal., about 150 miles from this place, where they are to take the cars for their rapid ride to the land of the buffalo. Capt. Hasbrouck, an energetic and vigilant officer, commands the expedition, and will leave nothing undone to discharge his duty successfully.

THE FIRST ENCAMPMENT.

On arriving at Modoc Point, fourteen miles south of Klamath agency, the expedition encamped for the night, on the same ground where Hon. A. B. Meacham located the Modocs when he returned them to the reservation in December, 1869. Here the high rocky ridge, called Nail-ox by the Indians, crossing the beautiful grassy valley from the north-east, breaks down abruptly to the green-bordered shore of Main Klamath Lake. At that time (1869) there was a grand dance and council. Speeches were made, hands clasped as a token of perpetual friendship between the red men and the white, and the hatchet was buried with appropriate ceremonies. Now these warriors silently sit in their heavy shackles, with a chain of vigilant sentinels around them, and realize that the snow-capped summits of Shasta and Pitt, now bathed in the light of the setting sun, will soon fade from their vision forever. I could not but feel sympathy for the relatives of the men executed on the 3d. Mary, Jack's sister, held the little girl, her dead brother's only child, almost constantly in her arms, while the tears streamed from her face upon the long, light-brown hair of the child. And after she had given her to Lizzie, Jack's youngest wife, she sat on a rock in the chilling wind, and was busy embroidering a pair of moccasins for the little girl. Mary and Lizzie, in accordance with the mourning customs of the tribe, had their hair closely cut, their faces painted with charcoal and pitch, and had blankets around them fastened with belts of sacred willow.

ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

This morning, Oct. 20, a few reservation Indians came to see the departure, among them old Schonchin, of Yainax. The old chief was much interested in the children of Schonchin John, four boys and a little girl, all bright-looking children, and bade them good-by with a good deal of tenderness. The old chief, who is a natural born orator, made a short parting speech to all the people, counseling them ever to observe faithfully the white man's law, and then every manacled Modoc hobbled to the old man, and took him by the hand as if at last they realized how different their lot might have been if they had always followed his advice and adhered faithfully to their treaty. From Modoc Point to Humming Bird Springs, at the southern limit of the reservation, the road traverses in a distance of six miles one of the roughest routes in America. At the base of Nail-ox Mountain the Klamath Indians, by dint of immense labor, have removed the roughest boulders, and by the exercise of great care wagons can be taken across the masses of vitreous black rock at the base of the mountain, which here rises abruptly to an altitude of two thousand feet above the lake. This was the only route to the seat of war last Winter, and the upsetting of wagons and scattering of freight were almost daily occurrences. On arriving at this ledge of lava, Scar-face, at the request of Capt. Hasbrouck, ordered all to dismount who could walk, and soon all but the ironed warriors were straggling along among the wagons, the squaws carrying their little brown papooses upon their backs. Thus almost the entire day was consumed, and the sun was just setting behind the cascades when camp was made at the residence of Capt. D. J. Ferree, two miles south of the reservation. On Tuesday morning, just as the twenty-nine wagons were being drawn up in preparation for the onward march, I went to take a last look at this skeleton of a nation. They were huddled into an area of perhaps half a rood of ground, busied in broiling their beef around their little camp-fires, while a number of stalwart boys in blue walked the circle around them with their needle guns. The captives presented a singular, gypsy-like appearance, hovering over the little fuel they had been able to gather, with their rags fluttering in the breeze which blew from the lake. I went into the circle and closely inspected the shattered fragment of a nation. Scar-face, who sat by one of the little fires, rose up and met me pleasantly, and to my inquiry about how the people were satisfied, said, "They all feel well." Here I found many worse men than Capt. Jack and Schonchin John, among them, Hocker Jim, who conceived the fiendish scheme of murdering the settlers of Tule Lake, on the 29th day of November last, and on that day at the head of ten or twelve followers carried his plan into execution. After that sad event we gathered up the mutilated bodies of the eighteen victims where they had been murdered on the rocky hillsides and sage plains of Tule Lake, as they unsuspectingly pursued their usual labors. It is said that out of this number murdered, Jim killed eight with his own hand. He was afterward one of the instigators of the Peace Commission murder, and was an active participant in that affair.

HOW THE MODOCS PLANNED THE PEACE COMMISSION MURDER.

It seems that, according to the plan laid by the Modocs, Capt. Jack was to shoot Gen. Canby, Schonchin John was to kill Hon. A. B. Meacham, Boston was to shoot Dr. Thomas, and Black Jim and Hocker Jim were to make sure of Hon. L. S. Dyar. Steamboat Frank, Shagnasty Jim, Slolux, and Barncho were concealed near at hand to assist, if necessary, in completing the bloody work. Mr. Dyar sat on the west side of the circle, closely watched by Black Jim and Hocker. He (Dyar) had from the first suspected treachery, and was cognizant of every movement of the Modocs, and as soon as Capt. Jack exclaimed, "*Ot-ne ka-tuck*," (It is time to quit talking,) and presented his pistol at Gen. Canby, Dyar sprang and ran with his greatest speed along the trail leading across the lava bed toward the military camp, closely pursued by Hocker Jim. Black Jim fired two shots at him and Hocker three while pursuing. Just after the third shot, Dyar, fearing that a fourth would bring him down—for the athletic warrior was gaining on him, although he ran with a speed worthy of a stalwart son of Maine—turned and presented a Derringer at his pursuer. This unexpected demonstration took Jim by surprise, and as he wheeled to run his foot caught in a seam in the lava, and as he stumbled Dyar redoubled his speed toward the camp, making good his escape. Hocker Jim is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, heavily built, and looks the very villain. He has undoubtedly the blackest heart and reddest hand possessed by any Modoc, and justice would hang him high as Haman. His story of blood and treachery would be one to chill the blood. Although the Government did not yield him with his confrères to the Oregon State authorities, according to their request, it seems likely that he will be given an opportunity to reflect on his transgressions for a few years behind the bars of a prison.

BOGUS CHARLEY.

The revelations made by Capt. Jack and Boston Charley in their last speeches made it more evident than ever that the pleasant-looking, smooth-tongued Bogus Charley first suggested the murder of the Peace Commission and chief officers of the army, and by his skillful deception disarmed Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas of all suspicion, and led them on that fatal Good Friday to the place decided on for their murder. Bogus is a tall, athletic young brave, with singular, rather handsome features, and a rich, deep voice. The Peace Commission, excepting Dyar and Meacham, had a great deal of confidence in Charley, and when, on the evening before the massacre, he came in with his old Harper's Ferry rifle and placed it in the hand of Gen. Canby, and told the General how every Modoc heart yearned for peace, the General could not believe that the plausible villain was only working out his own scheme to take his life. When I saw Charley yesterday morning he was bending down, wrapping old pieces of cloth around his ankle to prevent the galling of the heavy iron. On my approach with Scar-face he rose up, extended his hand politely, asked me to remember him to old Schonchin and the other reservation Modocs, and then, rather sorrowfully, said: "Good-by; maybe I never see you again."

LONG JIM MAKES A SPEECH.

While talking to Bogus, the Curly Headed Doctor, Long Jim, Shagnasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, William, and a number of others gathered around. Long Jim, one of the Modocs indicted by the County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, was chained to another warrior, named George. These two men were formidable-looking fellows, nearly six feet high. Jim asked permission to talk a little, and said: "They take me away for nothing. I did not fight on Lost River. Went on to the lake after the first fight, with my wife and children, and the wounded men. Did not help kill citizens. My child was killed in the fight, and my squaw was very sick at heart, and I staydd with her. It was Steve, the man Col. Burnard killed near Clear Lake, that the citizens mistook for me. I ran away from the lava bed with my wife and children, and went to Yainax, because I did not like to have the white man's blood on my hands. They came and took me back to the lava bed in irons. On the night after Gen. Canby was killed, I was afraid the soldiers would kill me, because I knew their hearts were very sore, and I ran away from the guard. The soldiers fired eight shots at me, but I got into the rocks and escaped. After most of the Modocs were taken, I went to Yainax again. Then Jim Schonchin and Charley Riddle (Yainax Modocs,) caught me and took me to Gen. Wheaton, at the fort. I could not talk to the General, and he put irons on me, and put me in the strong house with the men who killed the citizens. My wife and little boy are at Yainax, and I may never see them again. My heart is very sick, I want you to see the head men, and tell them to take good care of my little boy."

THE FINAL DEPARTURE.

By this time everything was in readiness. The Indians hurriedly gathered up their old clothing and blankets, and climbed into the wagons. Troops were distributed so as to make each load of live freight secure, and the long line of wagons, and the cavalrymen with their glittering arms, disappeared among the tall pines.

THE KELSEY CASE.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Friday last adds the following to the innumerable rumors concerning the fate of Charles V. Kelsey, of Huntington, Long Island: "Some time ago, the persons implicated in the murder of Kelsey concluded that he had found a home in the North-west, and in accordance with their statements that the dead body found on Long Island Sound was that of some other person. A Boston detective, named Comstock, landed in St. Paul several days ago, and he confided the secret of his mission only to those to whom he was necessarily compelled to apply for information and the required authority to pursue his investigations, even to extremes. It is understood that he had obtained a clue to the whereabouts of the living Kelsey, and St. Paul was directly in his path. After making careful and exceedingly cautious inquiries in this city, Mr. Comstock visited St. Croix Falls, located on the east side of the St. Croix River, opposite Taylor's Falls. The result of his mission to that point is claimed to have been of a rather startling character, as will be manifest hereafter. The information received in regard to the mission of the detective is of the following import: During his tour of observation at St. Croix Falls he claimed to have found abundant proof of the existence of Kelsey in the flesh, but in quiet seclusion. That Mr. Comstock regards his proof as entirely satisfactory, is demonstrated by the fact that he returned here yesterday in hot but pleasant haste, and left last evening for New-York with his evidence. There are several theories in regard to this demonstration on the part of Comstock. It is barely possible that he may have actually found traces of Kelsey on the St. Croix, but it is more probable that whatever threads may have fallen in his hands will be used either to stave off the trial of the persons implicated in the supposed murder, or establish a theory in their defense, which will make conviction doubly uncertain. In any event, the report of Comstock will add to the interest of a case which is occupying a prominent share of the attention of the Eastern public."

CITY HALL NOTES.

All the chambers in the City Hall were closed yesterday except the Mayor's office. The Mayor arrived at noon, and was engaged during the afternoon in signing warrants for salaries due to the attaches of some of the departments. He seemed to take no interest whatever in the election. After he had completed the business of the day, he was informed by a visitor of the fact that boxes for subscriptions in aid of the Memphis sufferers had been placed in each polling district, and he said it was a good idea. He also stated that he asked the Common Council to appropriate $30,000—the amount solicited by the Memphis authorities—but that $50,000 had been voted for the purpose. The Mayor remarked that he would probably veto the resolution appropriating $50,000, so as to have it reduced to $35,000.

A BRUTAL OVERSEER.

The Boston *Transcript* says that there was quite an exciting time at one of the Pittsfield factories the other day. A girl employed there went out for a few minutes, and on her return had some words with the superintendent, who was displeased at her leaving her work. He then cruelly struck her, as the story is told, bruising her face with his fist, and afterward cutting and wounding her on the back and shoulders with a stick. A plucky female operative took up the quarrel in behalf of the girl, and blacked the superintendent's eyes, cut his lip, and thrashed him pretty soundly. The affair is to come before the District Court.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-HAVEN.

A sailor named William Wallace was taken off from a schooner which arrived at New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, from Jacksonville, Fla., and was conveyed in an express-wagon to the Custom-house, where he obtained a permit to enter the hospital. He was evidently a very sick man, and those who saw him did not suppose he would survive the trip. He was taken to the hospital, where the opinion was expressed that he had the yellow fever, and he was taken in the evening to the pest-house.

HEALING SLOWLY.

The New-Haven *Journal* reports that Ann Farley, the unfortunate young woman who was scalped by machinery in the shirt factory in that city, is at the hospital, whither she was removed a number of days since, and is under the care of the attendant physician of the institution. The wound is still serious and aggravating, but the condition of the patient is favorable for her ultimate recovery, and with a new head of hair. More cuticle is needed from time to time as the progress of the healing invites such attention.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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Dealer in Elizabeth City and New-Jersey Securities, offers for sale securities to parties who wish to reinvest proceeds of bonds of Elizabeth City, &c., due and paid to-day, Nov. 1, 1873.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 19.—*Lamb vs. Davenport.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Oregon.—In this case it was held that contracts made by actual settlers on the public lands, concerning their possessory rights, and concerning the title to be acquired in future from the United States, are valid as between the parties to the contract, though there be at the time no act of Congress by which the title may be acquired, and though the Government be under no obligation to either of the parties in regard to the title, [illegible] The provision of the Oregon Donation act of 1850, [illegible]

No. 17.—*Horn vs. Lockhart.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—[illegible]

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Swayne, Davis, and Strong.

No. 20.—*Daniel et al. vs. Whartenby.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Delaware.—[illegible]

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 39.—*Westray et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 42.—*Cutner vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—[illegible]

Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 86.—*Conway vs. Stannard et al.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont.—[illegible]

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 57.—*Keuser vs. Moses.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed. No opinion.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, [illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Flour steady [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Flour unchanged, [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Flour steady; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—Flour dull; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and steady. [illegible]

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4.—Beef Cattle—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Clover Seed dull [illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—[illegible]

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Cotton [illegible]

MOBILE, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet and easy; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton lower; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Cotton—[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull; [illegible]

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.—Cotton [illegible]

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton weak and declining; [illegible]

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull; [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £27,000. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Wool [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER for sale at public auction at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

THE ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF DENNIS LENAIN will sell at public auction, [illegible]

PAUL F. FULLER, Attorney for Assignee.

BY BROWN & NEWCOMB.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Nov. 5, at 11:00 o'clock, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEW IN FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 20, 1873.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

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STATE OF MAINE ADVERTISER.
[illegible]
EDWARD S. ADAMS & CO.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (Italian Opera.) Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, M. Capoul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Kate Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—JUSTICE—Mr. Frank Roche, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—POETICAL READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The new Board of Police Justices was duly organized yesterday, Justice MORGAN being elected President, and assignments having been made to all the courts save in the contested one of Yorkville. The new Justices took their seats yesterday afternoon, after a merely formal display of opposition on the part of the late incumbents. Under the law, the next duty required of the board is the appointment of five Police Clerks and, if necessary, assistants, together with interpreters, stenographers, and attendants. The Clerks are required to give a bond, "in the penal sum of $5,000," with two sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duties, and the due accounting for and payment of all money received by them. As the latter requirement has been grossly disregarded under the old system, it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to its performance under the new. Not the least important part of the work of the Board of Police Justices is the preparation, within 60 days after their appointment, of "a set of rules for regulating the business of the Police Courts and the business of said board." These rules must provide for the keeping of a very complete set of records of the name, sex, and age of prisoners, of the nature of the complaint against them, its disposition, and all other essential points relating to each case.

Two incidents occurred in Paris yesterday which show that the Royalists will not carry out even their present modified programme without some threatening movements. On the one hand, the Left, with that infatuation for words which characterizes the French Radical, resolved to propose a "definite recognition of the Republic." On the other hand, the Bonapartists, true to the traditions of the Empire, resolve to propose a *plébiscite* on the form of government, and to make no alliance with either the Right or Left—a position which may prove dangerous.

The way in which the financial troubles of the hour are to be turned into a weapon against the Republican Party, may be guessed at from the following passage in an article published yesterday in the New-York *World*:

> "We find ourselves overwhelmed with disasters for which no other cause can be assigned than fatal mistakes in the fiscal policy of the Government—the very policy for which our admiration was so loudly asked last year. The country has every element of prosperity excepting wise government. Close upon the most bountiful harvest we have ever had—with an eager foreign market for all we can export—a healthy, vigorous population skilled in every species of labor—in profound peace with all the world—with every namable and every conceivable blessing which Providence ever bestowed on any people, we are suddenly overtaken by a great, prostrating revulsion in business which involves rich and poor in a common distress. Great commercial firms, whose assets exceed their liabilities by many millions, topple into sudden ruin, and deliver over their shattered affairs into the hands of trustees. The earth has teemed with plenty, and thousands will suffer for want of food. The land is full of spindles and looms, and multitudes of our people cannot procure clothing to protect them from the Winter's cold! In all parts of the country strong, skillful, and willing hands are out of employment. And no other cause can be assigned for all this distress and misery, whose shadow darkens the whole land, than the blunder and misgovernment of the political party whose praises were echoed through the country last year, and whose title to confidence was placed by itself on profuse promises of exemption from the very evils which we are now suffering. * * * An Administration which in a season of unparalleled fruitfulness and good markets is bringing hunger and misery into hundreds of thousands of virtuous households."

In another column will be found an exhaustive and interesting article on religious progress in New-York, as exemplified by the increase of church edifices and the value of ecclesiastical property. Our returns take account only of the buildings actually owned as churches by the various denominations. They show that these number 349, with a seating capacity for 308,500 persons, and an estimated value of $46,000,000. Including in the calculation churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds, we believe that the number is about 470, and the accommodation sufficient for 350,000 persons. It is a somewhat suggestive fact to find that not more than half the ministers in New-York receive salaries of $2,500, while a very large number do not get more than half this sum.

The momentous vote of the Dominion Parliament on the complicity of the Government in the Pacific Railroad scandal ought to be reached early this morning. The resolution of censure which seems likely to pass is in the form of an addition to the second clause of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and reads as follows: "We have to acquaint his Excellency that, by their course in reference to the investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. HUNTINGTON in his place in this House, and under the facts disclosed in the evidence laid before us, his Excellency's advisers have merited the severe censure of this House." The passage of this resolution involves, of course, the dismissal of the Ministry of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and, whether it passes or not, the revelations of their connection with the peculiar transactions of Sir HUGH ALLAN must, one would suppose, leave that Ministry in a minority as soon as the people have a chance of pronouncing at the polls on the merits of the case.

Whatever may be thought of the proposals contained in Treasurer SPINNER's annual report with reference to the creation of an interest-bearing currency of flexible amount, his remarks on the policy of the payment of interest by national banks will meet with general approval. The moment the banks become borrowers instead of lenders of money, they become, in the opinion of Mr. SPINNER, instruments of great danger to everybody within the reach of their influence. Further, he remarks with special emphasis that "the practice on the part of national banks of paying interests on deposits, and especially that of one bank allowing interest on the deposits of another, should be forbidden by law under the severe penalty of the forfeiture of their charters."

The interesting letters which have been published in THE TIMES over the signature of "Knickerbocker" have been collected in a pamphlet, and may be had at THE TIMES office. Apart from their clear statement of original views on the question of resumption, they contain much valuable information not elsewhere accessible.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Partial returns from all the counties in New-York indicate that a very light vote was cast yesterday, and that upon this vote the Republican majorities of two years ago have been largely reduced. There was, of course, no expectation in any quarter that the great vote and large majorities of last year would be approached, and to this extent the result will cause no surprise or disappointment. Whether or not the Republicans have allowed the Democrats to get the State offices by staying away from the polls, is still a matter of doubt, although it is probable they have. Some of the Republican counties, like St. Lawrence, Tompkins, Onondaga, and Tioga, did very badly, the Republican majority in each falling off very largely, but they are in great part offset by such counties as Schnectady, Franklin, and Rensselaer, in all of which we have made substantial gains.

There is nothing now to indicate that the complete returns will show any increase in the Democratic strength in New-York, and we do not believe that they will. If the Democrats have carried through their State ticket by a small majority, they have won a barren victory, as both branches of the Legislature remain Republican.

The Senators we have certainly elected are: BOOTH, Fifth District; ROBERTSON, Ninth; MADDEN, Tenth; BAKER, Twelfth; WAGNER, Fifteenth; TOBEY, Sixteenth; DICKINSON, Seventeenth; WINSLOW, Eighteenth; LOWERY, Nineteenth; KELLOGG, Twenty-first; WOOD, Twenty-second; SELKREG, Twenty-fourth; COLE, Twenty-ninth; WELLMAN, Thirtieth, and DOW, Thirty-second. The Democrats have elected RAY, in the Eleventh, which is a Republican loss, and they have re-elected the notorious JARVIS LORD, in the Twenty-eighth. We thus certainly elect fifteen Senators, and we are tolerably sure of KING, in the First, PERRY, in the Second, and MCGOWAN, in the Twentieth, thus giving us eighteen, or more than a majority. There are also several other chances, and it may be assumed that we shall have nineteen members.

There is nothing to indicate the exact character of the Assembly. Several Republican losses are reported, and it is certain we shall not have the unwieldly majority we had last year. We shall find, doubtless, when the returns are complete, that we have between ten and twenty majority, which is more than enough for all practical purposes. While this result upon the Legislature is gratifying, we are sorry that the returns, so far as received, indicate that the constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of Judges has been defeated.

We do not purpose at this time to comment upon the significance of the result in New-York. Anything said now would be based upon incomplete information. We can say, however, that there is reason to believe that the character of the Legislature will be better than last year, and for that fact the people will be indebted wholly to the Republican Party. We have elected Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., in Putnam, and the presence of such a man in the Assembly is an omen of good in the future which can hardly be overrated. We also have Mr. H. G. EASTMAN in Dutchess, and several others of equal worth. The Senate has not been entirely rid of bad men, but it has been greatly improved. The election of Mr. TOBEY in the Sixteenth District, and Mr. BOOTH in the Fifth, is sufficient evidence that such is the case. Taking a general view of affairs, we cannot congratulate the Republicans of New-York upon the results of yesterday. The natural Republican majority in the State is only about 10,000, and if we have fallen below this figure, or even if it is nearly reversed, the disaster is not without its use. The Republicans of New-York will be likely to believe us next year when we tell them that they cannot elect their ticket without voting for it, and, perhaps, we shall get good nominations all round, and no delusive alliances with Democrats.

In Massachusetts various causes have cut down the Republican vote considerably. On the State ticket this was mainly the result of a general feeling that the State was as sure as anything could be for WASHBURN. Men in these times don't take the trouble to vote when they know they can get all they would vote for without that trouble. On the legislative ticket the Republican losses have been due, for the most part, to divisions growing out of the Liquor law. Nearly all the successful "Independent" candidates are anti-prohibitionists. The prohibitionists are a majority in the Republican Party, but it has been demonstrated that, when their favorite measure is in issue, they are *not* a majority of the voters in many districts. They have, accordingly, been heavily defeated on their own ground in a number of Senatorial contests. All the opponents of the Republican Party combined will not make a very formidable show in the State Legislature—will not, indeed, amount to more than one-third of that body—but, as they have succeeded in getting the young J. Q. ADAMS and N. P. BANKS into the Senate, they will probably make considerable ado about their "triumph."

In Wisconsin it is now thought that Gov. WASHBURN is defeated by about 5,000 majority. This is the result almost entirely of local causes. The Governor had signed a law increasing the taxation of liquor saloons, and had brought down upon him the enmity of the brewers and saloon-keepers, a very powerful class in that State; he had made two influential railroads hostile to him, and he had made some enemies by his very upright course on State appropriations. The "farmers movement" did not enter into the canvass at any point. The result is very much to be regretted, as Gov. WASHBURN is a very honest as well as a very capable public man.

From New-Jersey we have no decisive returns. The Republicans, however, and with apparent reason, claim to have preserved a majority in the Legislature, of which the entire Lower House and one-third the Upper were chosen.

The Republicans have carried Minnesota by what appers to be a handsome majority, and in spite of the fact that a temperance ticket was in the field, which drew almost exclusively from the Republican Party.

In a year when Massachusetts is "apathetic," and Wisconsin elects a Democratic ticket, a Republican victory was not to be expected in Virginia. The issue there was one of race; the whites are in a majority of some 30,000; and no sufficient number of them have had the courage to break with their own class to give the State to the Republicans. "Gen." KEMPER, a veteran, and very bitter Confederate officer, is elected by a decided majority.

THE EFFECT OF RESUMPTION UPON PRICES.

One of the common objections to the resumption of specie payments is that it would be attended by a still greater shrinkage of values, and, consequently, by additional distress. Whatever force there may have once been in this view, it is no longer well founded. The process by which the business transactions of the country have been substantially reduced to a currency basis has worked a more violent and universal shrinkage of values than any decline in gold from the existing premium to par could do. Almost the whole business of the country is now being temporarily done upon its currency, credit being almost blotted out; prices have therefore partially adjusted themselves to this standard. Look at the Stock Exchange, for instance. Does any one suppose that with restored confidence the prices there would not be higher upon a gold basis than they now are in paper money? There is hardly a branch of trade of which the same statement cannot be made, even in the case of imported articles paid for in gold, and the duties upon which must also be met in coin. The reason for this is that values are not for the present the measure of prices. It is perfectly well understood that the great derangement in the financial machinery, lack of confidence in the immediate future, unemployed and unproductive labor, &c., must diminish consumption. The stocks on hand that were no more than sufficient to supply a normal demand become excessive when necessity forces extreme economy. It is probably for the purpose of exhausting these stocks, and thus effecting a recovery in prices, or at least preventing any further depression, that factories and mills are now being run upon short time, or even stopped.

But such a policy can be carried too far. It is false economy for the capital invested in these great establishments to fail to earn interest, and for the machinery to rust. Labor, too, becomes demoralized by long idleness. Besides, even if it were fair to throw the whole burden of the existing troubles upon labor, it is hardly expedient to do so to any large extent, since lack of work involves, necessarily, decreased consumption. Shortened hours, and even decreased pay, are far preferable to stoppage, since the stagnation which follows it extends through all the trade interests. The Cambria Iron Company have set an admirable example in retaining all their six thousand men, and providing them with work, despite of a failure of existing orders. Such a course tends greatly to soften the conflict between labor and capital.

It seems pretty clear that the loss has already been greater than would have resulted from a return to a specie basis, and it is therefore the wisest economy to return to the money of the world at the earliest practicable moment, and thereby save a repetition of the existing trouble.

But the grave fluctuations in the price of gold during the last three or four years have not had that effect upon the price of commodities which has been generally supposed. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has collected a few statistics upon this subject. According to this careful commercial journal, copper (ingot) in 1872, with gold ranging from 108⅛ to 115⅝, sold at from 27 to 40 cents per pound, while in 1870, when gold ranged from 110 to 123¼, copper only brought from 18⅛ to 22¾ cents. Java coffee, which in 1870 sold at 24 to 27 cents, in 1872, with gold averaging two per cent. less, brought from 21 to 29 cents. San Domingo logwood sold in 1869 as high as $40 a ton, while in 1870 the highest price was $21 50, and in 1872, with gold lower than in 1870, ran up at one time to $24 per ton. In fish the same thing is seen. The highest price for No. 1 mackerel in 1869 and 1870 was the same, although there was a very large difference in the highest price of gold for the two years. Codfish in 1868, with gold selling at one time at about 150, brought $7 50, while in 1869, with lower gold, they touched $8 25, and declined from $7 50 to $6 25 between 1870 and 1872, although the difference in the highest price of gold during the two years was but eight per cent. St. Louis flour sold at one time in 1872 three dollars a barrel higher than at any time in 1870, while corn, which touched $1 25 in 1870, declined to 81 cents in 1872—a decline of about thirty-three per cent.—although the difference in the highest price of gold for the two years was about eight per cent. In naval stores, tar was sold in 1870 at $3 75 at the highest, and in 1872 at $6, while spirits of turpentine ran up to 93 cents per gallon as against 52 cents, the highest price in 1870; and common resin, selling at best for $2 50 in 1870, brought $5 75 in 1872, and at no time during that year went below $3 50. On the contrary, mess pork, which in 1870 was $20 at the lowest, sold down to $13 75 in 1872, under greatly-increased exports. The *Bulletin* also cites the prices of lard-oil, molasses, nails, hemlock upper leather, Scotch pig-iron, &c., as furnishing further illustrations. These are Boston prices, and we have not been able to verify them; but the source whence they come would seem to insure their substantial correctness. The articles above referred to seemed to have been chosen almost at hap-hazard, and tend to confirm the theory that *moderate* modifications in gold have had far less effect upon prices than other causes. Of course, the great fall in the precious metals in the years that just succeeded the close of the rebellion produced very grave effects upon prices. Now, however, it seems doubtful whether a recession of gold to par would have much effect in that direction.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

In a recent article we considered the position of Marshal MACMAHON, and his probable conduct for the future. His position was then that of a man upon whom the eyes of parties were fixed. Would he be favorable to their plans, or not? He could either be a great obstacle to them, or a powerful help. The Monarchists and their allies raised him to power because he was popular. His popularity was based on good service done to his country during the war, and during the troubles of the Commune. He enjoyed a great reputation for honesty. His name commanded confidence and respect, even with those who had reason to distrust the elect of the parliamentary majority. In his antecedents there was no act giving ground for the suspicion that he would deviate from the straight line, and his assurance that nothing would be changed in the existing state of things, allowed Republicans to hope that he would not connect his name with a policy aimed at the life of the Republic.

The administration, however, at the head of which he was placed, ventured upon a series of measures calculated to shake this confidence. But still Republicans did not lay direct blame on MACMAHON. M. DE BROGLIE, M. BEULE, and their associates were held accountable. The Marshal-President, who was keeping aloof, and did not prevent anything, was comparatively left in peace. We were ourselves, in the absence of proof of his personal participation in questionable acts, inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt. But incidents have occurred which go far to show that, politically, there can be little reliance placed on him by those who desire the definitive establishment of the Republic.

We have lately been informed that Gen. BELLEMARE had occasion, confidentially or otherwise, to declare that if monarchy were restored he would resign his commission in the army. We do not know under what circumstances this declaration was made. It may be justifiable, but it sounds strange from an officer in active service. Soldiers are by military discipline bound to abstain from declarations like this. They are entitled to their opinion, but are seldom called upon to take their stand on a political platform. Gen. BELLEMARE was summarily dealt with. The Minister of War put him immediately on the retired list. The question may be asked, whether he would have been so treated had he expressed an opinion favorable to monarchy?

Subsequent to this incident, Marshal MACMAHON issued a proclamation to the army, urging that the duty of soldiers is to maintain order, and enforce legal decisions; blaming severely Gen. BELLEMARE for insubordination; and making an appeal to the patriotism of the troops for the maintenance of discipline and law. Now, if this means anything, it certainly does not mean that he will oppose a change in the "existing state of things;" on the contrary, he will lend it his support, if it be legal, though it be objectionable to the people. He evidently is not the man of the people at this hour. He is a partisan, and will probably remain to the end the supple servant of the majority which elevated him to power.

As this majority has no longer a chance of restoring a monarchy, they will probably agree upon a prolongation of Marshal MACMAHON's powers. This has already been hinted at in the dispatches. How much this may tend to further monarchical intrigues, and whether the Monarchists will yet try to effect, by a roundabout method, that which they have failed to achieve now, we shall see hereafter. Even with Marshal MACMAHON and the Assembly as it is, the Republic will make headway. Every day strengthens it. Though it be not yet proclaimed as the definitive Government of France, it is the Government *de facto*. A set of stubborn and foolish partisans cannot prevent the gradual renewal of the Chamber of Representatives. Resignations and deaths will make vacant seats at intervals, and they will be filled up by Republicans. The late elections show what tide is setting in. The day may not be far off when the Republicans will have a majority sufficient to decide upon fresh elections, and put an end to the provisional state. The result we anticipate then is the establishment of a good republican constitution, and the election of the man who has done the best service to France—M. THIERS.

In the meantime, it should not be overlooked that there is another man from whom the world may yet hear before long. The Duc D'AUMALE is leading with unquestionable skill the case of Marshal BAZAINE, and is capable of making out a pretty good case for himself some day.

THE "INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION."

The *Journal of Commerce* says of the above scheme:

> "When it first reared its ugly head in the Assembly we delivered the first blow at it, and have followed that up with our hardest thumps as occasion required. The *Evening Post* has been outspoken against the attempted fraud; and, later on, THE TIMES joined voice with ours in exposing the low cunning and trickery of the job, and has rendered essential service in procuring its final defeat."

We have no desire to dispute with our contemporary the merit of exposing the fraud in the "Industrial Exhibition" project, but perhaps it may be worth while to correct it on one point, in which it has been misled by the wild statement of another paper. This is as to the *time* at which we protested against the swindle. It seems to think that we have only lately entered the field, an error which it will be ready to correct when it looks at the following facts:

In the editorial columns of THE TIMES, of March 20, after explaining the provisions of the Industrial Exhibition bill, introduced by Mr. ALBERGER, and then pending in the Assembly, there appeared the following passage: "The credit of the City should never be pledged to any strictly private enterprise, and to lend it on the terms proposed by the bill would be ridiculous. We are surprised that such a measure as this should be reported by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, even for consideration. It should have been killed in the committee, but that not having been done, we hope the Assembly will not allow it to slip through unnoticed."

On April 9 THE TIMES stated editorially: "Although Mr. ALBERGER assured the Assembly that the bill requiring the City to subscribe to the stock of the Industrial Exhibition Company to the amount of $2,500,000, is 'good and excellent,' the people of the City are of a different opinion. Such legislation as this is always vicious, and in this particular case it is astonishing the Assembly should have passed such a bill, when it had no better advocates among the members from the City than 'DENNY' BURNS and 'TIM' CAMPBELL. We have heretofore given the reasons why the measure should not be passed, and we hope it will meet with that adverse fate in the Senate which should have overtaken it in the Assembly."

In THE TIMES of April 15, the more important bills awaiting the action of the Legislature are enumerated editorially, and the following comment is made: "By passing these bills, and letting alone such evident jobs as the Industrial Exhibition bill, the Legislature can yet earn a title to be gratefully remembered by the public."

On May 21, THE TIMES said: "In any shape, this bill is one which no Legislature having a proper regard for the rights of the people, would pass."

Under the editorial heading of "Bills that Ought not to Pass," THE TIMES of May 22 contained the following: "III. The monstrous proposal to take $2,500,000 out of the City Treasury as a loan to the Exhibition Company, and give it in return, as sole security for the money, the preferred stock of the company, has all but passed both Houses of the Legislature. If the already overburdened tax-payers think that a City with a debt of some $108,000,000 can stand this, we suppose the matter is at an end. If, as we believe, the passage of this measure into a law would excite general public indignation, we would remind the people whom it proposes to rob that they cannot enter their protest too soon. The bill will shortly be in the hands of the Governor, and much as Gov. DIX may personally favor the exhibition scheme, he may be confidently trusted to give due attention to a properly sustained public remonstrance against a scandalous piece of legislative jobbery."

It will be obvious to the *Journal of Commerce*, from the above extracts, that THE TIMES opposed the Industrial Exhibition scheme from the time it was first launched.

TOO OBLIGING BY HALF.

The Stokes juror who spent his leisure time making the rounds of the liquor shops in company with a Deputy Sheriff, has been committed to await his examination for contempt of court upon two affidavits, made by the keeper of one of the drinking places he so visited and the accompanying Deputy Sheriff. The former need not here be referred to. The latter is altogether too interesting and instructive a document to be passed over in equal silence. JOHN W. HUNT is the name of this excellent and circumspect public servant, whose name we desire here to commemorate. He is a Sheriff's officer, he tells us, attached to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in that capacity was given charge of CENTER, the offending juror in question. He knew it to be his sworn duty to keep CENTER free from all danger of influence or corruption. How did he fulfill this plain and simple duty? Let us hear him tell it in his own artless language.

On the 30th of October, during the progress of the trial, CENTER, he says, requested that he should go about with him to collect certain bills. But this Spartan Deputy, although fully aware that the proposed collecting tour would take him into pleasant places where cheering drink abounded, and the labors of guardianship would be soothed with much champagne, did yet inflexibly "inform" the beguiling CENTER "that he must get permission of the Judge." He compromised between duty and desire, however, "by urging him to speak to the Judge," and when CENTER returned and told him "that he had seen the Judge, and that deponent need not be afraid to go anywhere with him, as he had the permission of the court," deponent's natural benevolence yielded at once to this rather doubtful authority. During three successive evenings after receiving this comforting assurance he seems to have felt not the slightest fear of going anywhere with the most devious of Centers.

The list of the places to which the juror's business called him is long, but not edifying, and his chief business appears to have been drinking champagne—a labor of love, wherein, although his modesty forbids him to say so, Deputy Sheriff HUNT, we may be sure, was a most valuable coadjutor. They went first "to a liquor store, and 'chucked' dice for drinks." After a brief interval devoted to this intellectual pastime, they betook themselves to "Reddy the Blacksmith's," and "had a bottle of wine." To this fascinating resort they soon returned, and had two more "bottles of wine," under the genial effects of which Mr. CENTER "talked politics" and "tried to make bets on the election." Warned by this mark of weakness, "deponent tried to get him to return to the hotel." These endeavors, however, seemed to have failed, for, instead, this faithful pair wended their way to "HARRY HILL'S," where they had one "bottle of wine and talked about wrestling matches." When they left this attractive establishment, "CENTER was not sober," says our conscientious Deputy, "but was not so much intoxicated as not to know what he was about;" and to prove it, he insisted on having "one more drink." So the complaisant and kind-hearted HUNT, yielding once more his own preference for returning to the hotel, accompanied his interesting charge to another dram shop, where they had still another bottle of wine, and the versatile CENTER discoursed "about wines, &c." After that, Mr. CENTER appears to have become quite drunk enough not to know what he was about, and so finally "they went to the hotel, arriving there about 1 o'clock."

On the next evening, (Sunday,) Mr. CENTER's business tour recommenced, and our guileless Deputy, as he relates with an air of subdued horror, was actually inveigled into entering a "faro bank." All the virtue of the Shrievalty revolted at the thought, and deponent promptly and resolutely "tried to get CENTER to leave it, saying," with much truth and force, "This is no place for us." But "he pleaded his permission," and at once proceeded to business by "putting some money on a card and winning." What wine was consumed on this occasion is not recorded, but our good Deputy Sheriff distinctly recollects that, in all Mr. CENTER's numerous and diversified conversations, he said nothing about the Stokes case at all, though, according to the other witnesses, he talked of little else. And he adds, with a quite touching sense of injury, that while "CENTER was in his charge, CENTER did not like it because deponent would not stay out late and go to places willingly, because deponent objected too much to going round with him," which seems to prove that he was rather an unreasonable and ungrateful CENTER, and wholly unworthy the attentions of so amiable and obliging a Deputy Sheriff.

We trust our readers will consider this agreeable picture with the attention it merits. Here is a juror in a capital case, with, as we may say, not only a man's life, but the gravest interests of the community, in his hands, going about night after night from one drinking saloon and gambling house to another, with an officer of the court to keep him company, and lend judicial sanction to his maudlin revelations. Let them ask themselves how often the same sort of thing occurs, and if Deputy Sheriffs are all as easily satisfied with the "permission of the court" for such relaxations as Deputy Sheriff HUNT? We do not know what can be done with the exemplary CENTER, but if there is not shortly a vacancy in the list of the Sheriff's officers attached to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, it will be because the department which MATTHEW T. BRENNAN has so long misconducted is more lost to all sense of public decency than we have even supposed.

MARYLAND.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BALTIMORE SECURED BY TREACHERY AND FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—At midnight we are still short of complete returns from the city, and have very little from the State. On the general ticket for Controller of the Treasury, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, we estimate that the Democratic majority in the city for Woolford and Franklin is between 12,000 and 13,000, a Democratic gain of over 3,000 over the municipal election in October. The city returns a solid Democratic delegation to the Legislature, but the party triumph was secured by frauds and outrages to which the dirtiest work of Tweed is hardly a parallel. The laws of Maryland give the registers of voters absolute control over the lists, and many negroes and well-known Republicans, on going to the polls to-day, found that their names had been stricken off the books. Not less than 5,000 were disfranchised in this city by the arbitrary action of the officers of registration; and many others were deprived of their votes because their names had already been used by Democratic repeaters. These registers are chiefly men of low character, who were selected because of their disposition to do the dirty work of the Democratic rings and cliques now dominating Baltimore. Republicans who had resided for years in one ward were stricken from the lists to-day, and if they endeavored to press their right to the ballot, they were threatened with arrest by the Police, who stood near at hand to assist in the nefarious business. In one ward alone, where one registration officer was a candidate for the Legislature, 119 names of colored voters were struck from the books by him. Similar instances might be adduced, but it would require a volume to enumerate the frauds perpetrated in this city by the Democratic Party. The fusion ticket—Republican and Reform—was slaughtered by such means, and Baltimore again sends to the Legislature a delegation which is a disgrace to any intelligent community.

MINNESOTA.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—The returns of the election so far are very meagre, but the indications all point to the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a handsome majority, Davis running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching. The city returns will not be in until a very late hour, on account of the mixed ballots.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT ELECTION—REPUBLICAN MAYOR ELECTED.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—The municipal election in this city passed off quietly. Twelve precincts heard from give Moffatt, Republican, for Mayor, 680 majority. His entire majority will probably reach 1,000. The Republicans elect the City Clerk, Attorney, Director of the Poor. The Democrats elect the Police Judge, and probably Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Republicans will have a majority of one or two in the City Council, and a majority of the Board of Estimates.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Meagre returns from the special election in the Fifth Congressional District leave the result in doubt. The cities of Grand Haven, Ionia, and Holland and fifteen towns give Williams, Republican, 200 majority. This is a large Republican loss, compared with the vote of 1872.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A QUIET ELECTION—BOLTERS AND INDEPENDENTS ONLY WORKING—GEN. BANKS ELECTED—GOV. WASHBURN'S MAJORITY LOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The election in this State has been, as was generally anticipated, a quiet one, and, as many who have remarked the apathy of the Republicans since the Worcester Convention expected, the Washburn men have allowed the Democrats to make headway while they have dozed. The almost universal report from all over the State is of quiet elections, with Democrats and bolters only working. The result of this is that Gov. Washburn's majority will be startlingly low as compared with that of last year—the year of the Presidential election—when he received 77,000 above Frank Bird, the combination Democratic-Liberal candidate. But it is hardly fair to compare the figures of this with those of that election. Two years ago he received a majority of 13,950, but as there was a Labor reform and Temperance candidate in addition, his plurality was 29,404. The victories of the day have been generally with the bolters and the friends of the independent candidates. In this city Lane, the candidate of the bolters in the Fifth (Suffolk) Senatorial District, is elected by a majority of 10,905 over Stevenson, the regular candidate of both parties. In the Second (Middlesex) Senatorial District Gen. N. P. Banks is elected by an overwhelming majority over Copeland, the regular Republican candidate. He has a majority of 1,515, and has carried every town in the district. In his own town, Waltham, he has a majority of 760, and Malden, Copeland's town, he has carried by a majority of 2 or 3. This is a victory of special interest to Banks, as his opponent is the famous Copeland who at the time of his last candidacy for Congress led the rough charge against him, grounded on the Portland gossip, of his intoxication there some time before. This district has gone for Washburn by a majority quite as large. In New-Bedford Hawes, the bolters' candidate, is elected to the Senate over the regular Republican candidate, Coe, Prohibitionist, who claims to have been the father of the law abolishing local option. But the fight in this district is simply a local one, only a question of men. Hawes is a Republican, and was Senator two years ago, but he is a liberal Prohibitionist, if such a term is admissible. In the Worcester District Mayor Geo. F. Verry, the Butler Republican and Anti-Prohibitionist, who was distasteful to the Republicans, was put by. The Democrat is elected. In the Fourth Middlesex Senatorial District, Mason, Independent, is probably elected over Pike, the Prohibitionist and regular candidate.

The returns for representatives show almost as peculiar features, Democrats and Independents being elected in many towns heretofore considered sure for regular Republicans. John Quincy Adams, Jr., the old candidate for Governor of the Democrats, since the advent of Johnsonian Republicanism, is returned to the House, defeating a Prohibitionist Republican; Charles Hale, late Assistant Secretary of State, is elected to the House.

Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican by a majority of about two-thirds, which is, in this State, a gain for the Democrats. Last year it was divided as follows: Senate, 39 Republicans and 1 Democrat, and in the House, 251 Republicans and 29 Democrats.

The growing disgust with the Prohibitory Liquor law has had much to do with this break in the Republican majority in the Legislature, but the feeling of security indulged in by the Republicans is also responsible. This city has gone for Gaston for Governor by a majority of 1,388. Last year it went for Washburn by a majority of 713. To the Lower House 23 Republicans are sent and 16 Democrats, a Democratic gain of 8. To the Senate, 3 Democrats, 1 Independent Republican, 1 Republican, who was also on the Democratic ticket—called by some a Liberal Republican—and 1 regular Republican, who was opposed by a regular Democrat. Gen. Gainey is victorious in the hot contest over the Register of Probate, defeating King, his opponent, by a majority of 233. The day in this city was more than ordinarily quiet, the new law prohibiting the old custom of proclaiming the vote hourly, and providing for its announcement only after the closing of the polls, serving to keep crowds away from the voting places. There were many split tickets, a deal of scratching, and on many Republican tickets Gaston pasters were used to good effect for the Democrats, some sleepy Republicans being caught. Worcester, a Republican city, has gone Democratic by 1,600 majority, and why, the dispatches clearly state, as they say the Republicans have shown no special life, feeling secure, while the Democrats have worked like beavers. Lowell also gives Gaston a majority. Some of the fishing towns on Cape Cod cast a considerable vote for Gen. Butler, Harwick and Brewster among them. The Labor Reformers' ticket received less than a hundred votes in this city, and probably not a thousand in the State.

Norfolk is the first county to be heard from complete. It gives for Washburn 4,311; Gaston, 3,667; scattering, 4. Washburn's majority, 640. His majority last year was 4,574. Two years ago, 589, though his plurality was 1,877.

LATER RETURNS—PIERCE ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 5—1 A. M.—Three hundred and eleven towns and cities are now heard from, and thirty only are wanted to complete the State. These give Washburn 69,426; Gaston, 57,530, and scattering, 426, divided between Oliver, the Labor Reform candidate; Butler, and the Temperance favorites. The recapitulation by counties, as far as heard from, is as follows:

County.	Washburn.	Gaston.	Scatt'g.
Suffolk	8436	9523	69
Essex	9181	7594	124
Middlesex	14223	12095	193
Worcester	9984	9833	1
Hamden	3572	4391	--
Hampshire	3042	1651	--
Franklin	2783	1429	--
Berkshire	3374	3291	--
Norfolk	4311	3667	4
Bristol	4867	1832	2
Plymouth	4619	1993	2
Barnstable	1031	251	31
Total	69,426	57,530	426

Dukes and Nantucket are not heard from, but they cast only a few votes and will not relatively change the result. Suffolk, Hamden, Hampshire, Franklin, Berkshire, and Norfolk are complete. In Essex four towns are wanting; Middlesex, 8; Worcester, 6; Bristol, 1; Plymouth, 4, and Barnstable, 2. The totals above show a plurality for Washburn of 11,896, and a majority of 11,470.

Mayor Henry L. Pierce is elected Representative to Congress by a majority of 5,819. As I telegraphed last night, there was no regularly equipped candidate against him, the candidates as fast as nominated by the Democrats declining to serve; but votes were thrown for Benjamin Dean and Col. Charles G. Green, editor of the Boston *Post*. The former received 782 votes and the latter 208, and there were 39 scattering. The total vote in the district was 7,878. Mr. Whiting, whose death caused the vacancy, received last year, at the time of the Presidential election, a majority of 3,792, and the total vote was 8,931.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate will stand 26 Republicans, 11 Democrats, and 3 Independent Republicans, and the House will contain about 80 Democrats, against 29 last year. Among the prominent Senators, in addition to those named in my dispatch, is Dr. Geo. B. Loring, who was the President last year, and will probably find a contestant for that office. Among the Representatives are Speaker Sanford, Ex-Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, Col. Chas. R. Codman, Moses Kimball, the proprietor of the Boston Museum. The result of the election promises a livelier Legislature than the State has had for many a year, and from the returns now at hand it is likely that the opposition will be sharp enough, with such combinations as they may make, to secure important modifications in the Liquor law, if not the repeal of its prohibitory features altogether. The evening here has been very quiet. The only indications of an election night were shown by mild sort of jollifications in Lane's district. Banks was congratulated by his friends in Waltham. The victorious cliques in Charlestown have indulged in quiet congratulations.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Capt. Cramorose, of the United States Army, was found dead in his room at the Delavan House, to-day. It is supposed he died from apoplexy. He was on his way westward.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

REVENUE RECEIPTS, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Treasurer Spinner says, in his present or thirteenth annual report, that, in comparing the tables of receipts and of expenditures, which appear at the beginning of his appendix, with the like tables in his report of the preceding year, it will be seen that there has been a large falling off in the receipts, amounting to $28,280,764 on Customs and $16,912,863 on internal revenue. This decrease in revenue is mainly due to the great reduction of taxation in both of these, the main sources of the national income, that was made by the last Congress, which was demanded by the people, and has received their sanction and approval. But, unfortunately, it will appear from further inspection that the expenditures are largely in excess of those for the preceding year. This increase of the expenditures is mainly due to large appropriations made by the last Congress in excess of the estimates made by the several executive departments of the Government. The falling off of the receipts and the increase of expenditures have put a check upon the rate per annum at which the public debt was paid off in preceding years. These facts combined make an interesting subject for reflection, the study of which will make a good guide if not a warning to Congress, and the administrative officers as well. Of the course that should be pursued in the future, either taxation must be increased—an expedient that can hardly be thought of—or the appropriations must be kept largely below the receipts; otherwise the rapid reduction of the public debt will be arrested, if not abandoned. Treasurer Spinner says few if any believe the volume of the circulating medium, as fixed by law, stands at an amount that is exactly right. It must be obvious to all who have an interest in, and who have watched the course of business and the financial returns of the country, that there are times when the real wants of the country demand, and there should be, an increase of currency; and that there are other times when the safety of all legitimate business requires that it should be largely diminished. What is really needed is a currency so flexible as to at all times accommodate itself to the business wants of the whole country. After arguing the question, the Treasurer says that for the existing notorious evils a remedy should be found and interposed. In looking over the whole ground, no scheme has presented itself that would be so likely to accomplish the end in view as the authorization by Congress of the issue of a certain amount of legal-tender notes that could at all times be converted into a currency interest bearing stock of the United States, and for which the holder of such stock, so authorized, could at any time receive legal-tender notes with the accrued interest from the day of issue of such stock to the day of its redemption. It is believed that a rate of interest no higher than three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. will be high enough to absorb the desired amount of the circulation when not needed for commercial purposes, and low enough to force the return of the bonds in exchange for legal-tender notes at the times when the business wants of the country shall require more currency. This rate of interest, being just one cent a day for the use of $100, would be popular with the masses of the people, because of the ease with which interest could be computed on any amount for the known number of days that a bond may have run. It is very probable that the legally-authorized amount of $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes need not be increased in order to carry out this scheme, and it is more than likely that, under the then changed condition of the currency, with no tendency to go into wild projects and stock speculations, the minimum amount of $356,000,000 would, on account of its being readily obtained in exchange for the proposed stocks, be sufficient for the easy transaction of the legitimate business of the country, at times when commercial interests shall need the largest amount.

It is believed, with this new attribute of the legal-tender notes, the parties who are now so clamorous for more paper currency will become satisfied that no more is needed, and that those who believe it is mischievously redundant and a hindrance of the resumption of specie payments will have an opportunity to judge of the correctness of their preconceived opinions. In addition to the urgent economical reasons there are strong moral ones why the legal-tender notes should again be made to be convertible into United States stocks.

Banks were created for the purpose of loaning money for the more easy transaction of business, and not for the purpose of borrowing it for the purposes of speculation and thus blocking the channels of legitimate trade and commerce. So long as they confine themselves to this, their legitimate business, they benefit themselves and the community as well; but the moment they reverse the machinery, and become borrowers instead of lenders of money, they not only put their own interests in peril, but become instruments of great danger to everybody within their influence. This practice on the part of national banks of paying interest on deposits, and especially that of one bank allowing interest on the deposits of another, whether they be permitted to hold the proposed bonds as a part of their reserves or not, should be forbidden by law under the severe penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. Objection will no doubt be made to the new attribute proposed to be given to the legal-tender notes, on the ground that interest will have to be paid on that part of them which will be represented by the proposed stock. The minimum amount of legal-tender notes—$356,000,000—is now a loan from the people to the Government without interest. Should the plan proposed be adopted, it is believed that at times the part of these notes represented by stocks would amount to $150,000,000, and that at other times it would not be more than half that amount. This would bring the average amount at interest to about $112,000,000. If the maximum of $400,000,000 authorized by law should be issued, it would reduce the amount on the difference of interest to be paid by $44,000,000, being an average of $68,000,000 on which interest would have to be paid. This at 3 65-100 per cent. would amount to $2,482,000 per annum. The whole circulation issued by the Government, including the fractional currency, would then be about $440,000,000, on which the interest at five per cent. would be $22,000,000. Deducting the amount of currency interest that would probably be paid on the contemplated new bonds as aforesaid, it would still leave over $19,500,000 as the saving of gold interest by reason of this large loan by the people to the Government, on which the latter pays no interest. The apparent loss of less than $2,500,000 in currency to the people who would hold the stock would be a mere trifle as compared with the great gain that would accrue to the whole country in consequence of the better circulating medium that would be introduced, and which it is believed would protect them in future from "corners" of all kinds, and from financial convulsions like the one that has just now swept over the country like a tornado. This could not have happened had there been an elastic and flexible, instead of our present rigid and unyielding currency. There is scarce a doubt but this financial revolution has cost the people in the aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the loss of revenue to the Government.

There are, no doubt, those who suppose it to be their interest to have money matters remain as they now are; who prefer a state of suspension and unsettled values to the resumption of specie payments and a fixed standard for the measure of exchangeable commodities, on the ground that a return to specie payments would make money scarce, and thus produce a great shrinkage in all values. These may dismiss their fears. An irredeemable currency, fixed as to amount, rigid like ours, makes an uncertain measure of commodities, while a circulating medium that is elastic, with gold for the standard, insures one that is more uniform and equitable for both buyer and seller. Besides, resumption would not necessarily reduce the volume of paper money, but it would certainly increase the aggregate circulation of the country by the amount of gold and silver coin that would thereby be added to it. Expansion rather than contraction would be a much likelier consequence as the result of the resumption of specie payments. Should, however, the maximum of legal-tender notes authorized by law be found to be inadequate and insufficient to prevent the brigands and banditti who infest our money marts, and who at times conspire against the public weal by "lock-ups," making money scarce when most needed for business purposes, thereby robbing whole communities to enrich themselves; the Secretary of the Treasury might be authorized by law in such case, or at any other time when the exigencies of the Treasury may require the same, to issue an additional limited amount of such convertible legal-tender notes in exchange for any United States six per cent. stocks, allowing on, and passing on such six per cent. stocks on such exchange, the average price borne by them on actual sales thereof in the open stock market in the City of New-York, for the three business days next preceding such purchase and exchange. Should this become necessary, and be done, the saving of interest on the six per cent. bonds would probably more than equal the interest that would be paid on the new bonds into which legal tender notes are to be made convertible, as hereinbefore proposed, thus not only making the interest on the public debt less than would otherwise be paid, but making a part of it payable in currency to our own people at home, instead of in gold to foreigners abroad.

The Postmaster General has done me the honor to consult with me in regard to a scheme that he proposes to recommend to Congress, for the creation of an United States savings institution, under the joint management of the Post Office and the Treasury Departments. By this scheme, which in some shape has been adopted in Great Britain and in other countries, all persons will be enabled to deposit with Postmasters in all parts of the country amounts of money, for which, when received at the Treasury, will be issued to them currency interest-bearing bonds, of a like character as hereinbefore described. As this would change a large amount of the indebtedness of the nation from six per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds to others bearing a lower rate of interest, payable in currency, thus making a great saving to the nation, and at the same time giving to all people who choose to avail themselves of its benefits a place of safe deposit, where they will be able to receive interest on their surplus means, and as it will be an auxiliary and help in the project before indicated for the improvement of the currency, the plan commends itself strongly to my judgment as one that would not only be of great benefit to the individual depositors, who would at all times be able to receive their deposits with the accrued interest, but to the to the people whole country as well. Should the plans herein proposed go into operation, they would on the one hand arrest the wild schemes of no doubt visionaries who contract large debts abroad, for which there is a continuous drain on this country for the payment of the interest on their unproductive undertakings, and, on the other hand, would facilitate the early and rapid transportation of the staple products of the country to the sea-board for exportation to a foreign and profitable market. Both combined would soon bring the balance of trade largely in our favor, after which it would require no statutory enactments to enforce a return to specie payments. The natural laws of trade and commerce will, under such circumstances, bring about the desired resumption in a way peculiar to themselves, and the transmission from a state of suspension to that of honest specie payments will be so easy that the world will wonder why it did not take place before. With a paper currency as proposed, secured as ours is, that will at all times adjust and accommodate itself to the real business wants of the country, and made still more elastic by the return to specie payments, and thus being at all times convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder, the country will possess a circulating medium superior to that of any that has ever been known to any nation of the earth.

The Treasurer shows that the amount of outstanding national currency at the close of the fiscal year was $388,424,649. From this amount should be allowed a large margin for notes of all kinds that have been destroyed and lost, and that will never be presented for redemption. The figures which he presents indicate that the United States had replaced one note in every seventeen and a half, and the national banks only one note in sixty. Some idea may be formed from this statement of the relative condition of the two kinds of currency. The consequence is that many of the notes of the banks are so badly worn, torn, dirty, and defaced that even experts are often in doubt and unable to correctly judge of their genuineness, making it always a risk, often ending in loss, to take them. Some remedy must be found for the correction of this evil, unless the banks can be induced to provide for the prompt retirement of such of their notes as are and may become unfit for circulation. Congress should be asked for the passage of a law compelling them to do so, or to authorize some arrangement through which the exchange of new for old and defaced notes of all the national banks can be made through the instrumentality of the Treasury Department. The Treasurer feels sure that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to devise some plan on which Congress will, on his recommendation, enact a law which will work a perfect cure of the evil of which complaint is made. The Treasurer recommends that the former rules and regulations in regard to the redemption of United States notes and fractional currency from which parts may be missing, may be again put in force, or that Congress may be asked to pass such a law as may, at least in part, prevent in this regard frauds upon the Treasury, and, in conclusion says: "The business of the office has been regularly performed by the officers, clerks, and other employes belonging to it, to the satisfaction of the public doing business with them, and it really affords me great pleasure to commend them for their industry and zeal in the performance of their official duties. In this connection I desire to reiterate my often repeated expressions of opinion in my reports of former years, that the employes of this office, through whose hands pass millions upon millions of money, receive a compensation lower than that paid for like, but less responsible, services, in banks or in the offices of business men. I am sure that they earn and deserve to receive better pay from the Government that they serve so faithfully. Notwithstanding their inadequate pay, not one of the hundreds employed in this office, has, since my last report, taken a cent from the money that is always within their reach, and through their vigilance others have not been able to steal. I congratulate with you that not one cent has been lost to the Treasury within the fiscal year or since, through any fault of any one connected with this office."

OBITUARY.

LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark died suddenly, at his residence at Piermont, N. Y., on Monday, aged sixty-three. Although Mr. Clark at the outset of his career was actively engaged for some years as a journalist, yet when he assumed the editorship of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, in 1834, he was only twenty-four years of age, for he was born at Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1810. Although so young, he at once exhibited the most singular aptitude for the position, being, both by temperament and education, fitted to act as censor on the literary abilities of others. He was essentially sympathetic and modest, and he possessed a rare combination of suavity and judgment. During the twenty-five years that he presided over the fortunes of the *Magazine* he was called upon to disappoint the expectations of thousands, yet he never made an enemy. The warm appreciation which he earned in his own contributions, under the head of "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," for the articles submitted to him, gathered around the *Magazine* a noble circle of authors, including indeed all the noted literary names of the last generation. For the kindly, genial editor they felt an affection for which we must cross the Atlantic to find a parallel in the annals of periodic literature. But not even *Blackwood*, in its palmiest days, could display a prouder roll of names than was displayed upon the pale blue cover of the *Knickerbocker*. Among those who surrounded the genial editor were Washington Irving, Gulian C. Verplanck, Fitz Greene Halleck, H. T. Tuckerman, J. K. Paulding, N. P. Willis, Gen. Morris, and other stars of only less refulgence in the literary world. The modern reader need not, therefore, be surprised to learn of the high degree of social influence which the *Magazine* commanded. A drawing-room without a *Knickerbocker* on the table in those days was as much an anomaly as it would be to-day without a photographic album. For twenty years the *Knickerbocker* stood its ground, but as its contributors died off they were not replaced by younger men, for these found other channels more consonant with the changed condition of New-York. Gradually its circulation dwindled to a mere nothing, and in 1859 it died almost unnoticed. From that time Mr. Clark lived a life of retirement at a charming little villa at Piermont, contributing frequently articles to the *Evening Post* and the *Home Journal*. During his retirement he published an *Illustrated Knickerbocker Gallery*, which had a wide sale and brought him considerable profit. With him may be said to close the literature of the past, of which Washington Irving may be taken as the chief exponent. It was scholarly, it was humorous, it was pleasing, but it produced no strong man, and was, indeed, a reproduction of English classics, an echo from the Addisonian era.

HON. E. A. STANSBURY.

Hon. E. A. Stansbury died at his residence, at Haledon, near Paterson, yesterday. He has been an invalid for several years, but has only been confined to his house recently. He was born in Vermont in 1811, and was a graduate of an Eastern college, and was trained for the law, but in early life entered the journalistic field, and occupied an editorial position for several years, but left it to do an insurance business. In 1866 he became prominent in politics, and was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Passaic County by a majority of 236 over his opponent, Abram Hewitt, the Democratic candidate. He served but one term, but was very prominent on account of the part he took in having the word "white" stricken from the State Constitution. After his return he took but little interest in political matters until last Fall, when he became a zealous supporter of the "Liberal" movement. His family relations were very happy, and his death is regretted by a large circle of friends.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAM-BOAT.

About 4 P. M. yesterday, as the steam-boat Harlem was coming into the slip adjoining Fulton Ferry, the bowsprit of the tug Bolivia struck her flagstaff, which fell upon the head and shoulder of one of the passengers, Mr. William McKellar. He was removed to the Park Hospital. Mr. McKellar resides at One Hundred and Thirty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and keeps a publishing office at No. 23 Chambers street. The boat sustained no injury, and no other passenger was hurt.

THE TRIAL OF UDDERZOOK.

TRACING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PRISONER AND GOSS.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 4.—The court was crowded this morning.

Francis M. Pyle described a stranger, who was with Udderzook in his barn, the same as other witnesses have described Wilson or Goss; he wore gaiters something like those shown. The witness recognized a photograph as being like the stranger, and said he wore a ring. They said they came into the barn out of the rain.

Elmer A. Pyle, son of the last witness, aged ten years, described the stranger that he saw. He wore glasses, attached to his neck by a cord.

Thomas D. Laudenstager, who worked at the same establishment in Baltimore, testified to seeing a box, four or five feet long, deposited on the pavement by an express wagon, and taken away by Udderzook and Goss the day previous to the fire. Udderzook said it held machinery for the laboratory.

Samuel C. Jeffreys, who kept the hotel at Jennersville, testified that Udderzook came to the hotel on the evening of the 30th of June with another man and remained all night. Witness also detailed the proceedings of the next day. Udderzook hired a wagon in the neighborhood, and took his friend away in the evening. Udderzook kept his friend close in his room during the day, saying he was sick, and took his meals up to him. He came down in the afternoon, and took supper with the family, and the two men left about 7 o'clock. He identified the photograph as like the stranger. Mrs. Jeffreys described the stranger, and recognized a photograph as resembling him. Harry Townley, who boarded at the hotel, gave details of the departure of two men in a wagon. They went toward Cochranville.

The most important evidence for the prosecution was elicited during the afternoon session. Mrs. Annie Rhodes, sister of Udderzook, testified that the accused came to see her husband and had an interview with him in the woods. Samuel W. Rhodes then testified to the conversation he had with Udderzook, the prisoner asking him if he had a horse and wagon that would hold three persons. Witness said he had not, but could get one. Prisoner said they could make $1,000 each; could get $500 right off, and he would guarantee $100 anyhow. He said there was a man who was drinking and spending money for no good; that man had $1,000; prisoner wanted witness to hitch up and go right to Jennersville, get the man in and take him to the woods, give him laudanum, put him to sleep, and take the money. The witness continued: I told him that if he committed a crime he would ruin himself and all the family. He said, "I will not go home till I get it." He would do no stealing, but spoke as if he wanted me to bury the money. If I would not have anything to do with it, he would do it himself, and bury the money. I told him not to do so, but to stay a day or two and I would talk to him. He said the man would not stay at Jennersville by himself, and if he stayed he would have to bring the man there. He said the man was very sick, and asked how would it be if he should die at my place—"Would you allow me to put him away, and say nothing about it?" I said, "No, there would have to be a Coroner's inquest." He said there was nobody to look after this man; that he had been lost for a long time, and everybody thought he was dead. He then left, and I never saw him again till I saw him here. The court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

YELLOW FEVER.

EX-ACTING MAYOR CICALLA, OF MEMPHIS TO BE PROSECUTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4—Noon.—At a meeting of citizens last night a resolution was unanimously adopted that Ex-Acting Mayor Paul A. Cicalla be prosecuted in a court for imposition on widows and orphans. Commissary Major Jack Halstead will prosecute.

The mortuary report for twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day shows there have been four deaths from yellow fever, and three from other causes.

TWO DEATHS IN BAINBRIDGE, GA.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Nov. 4.—Two deaths from yellow fever occurred here to-day, but no new cases were reported.

THE MORTUARY REPORT—A HEAVY RAIN FALLING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day shows four deaths from yellow fever and two from other causes. A steady rain has fallen since 10 o'clock, and the temperature is now falling. A few new cases were reported to-day.

VIRGINIA.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING BROKEN UP BY DEMOCRATIC ROUGHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Hon. Horace Maynard and Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, closed the canvass in that State last night at Bristol. Maynard was interrupted soon after he began his speech by a party of Democratic roughs, who made so much noise that he could not speak. They persisted in their violent demonstrations until they broke up the meeting. The best citizens deplore the disgraceful proceeding.

GEORGIA.

DUE ACCEPTANCES PROMPTLY MET—COTTON COMING IN FREELY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Nearly every acceptance falling due to-day was promptly met by merchants and cotton factors, and it is thought that about half a million dollars of maturing paper was paid.

Cotton is now and has been coming in freely, and planters are evincing every disposition to pay their debts.

Thirty-five Chinese arrived here to-day from Indianapolis to work on the Augusta Canal, and more are expected.

MAINE.

THE AUGUSTA, ME., BANKS SOUND.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4.—The rumors afloat that the failure of the Sprague Manufacturing Company affects the solvency of some of the banks in this city, are entirely groundless. All the Augusta banks are sound and are doing business as usual.

ACTION AGAINST THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—Harrison Grambo has just instituted suit in equity against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to compel his reinstatement as a member thereof, and asking for damages for being kept out of the daily session of that body. The bill of complaint sets forth that he became a member of the board on Oct. 24, 1872, paying $250 for his seat, and that, except in that board, it is impossible to carry on the sale of stocks and other securities. He says further, that on the 3d of May, 1683, the board unlawfully suspended him from membership, and denied him his right as a member. He acknowledges he became embarrassed in April, 1873, but that his indebtedness was entirely out of that board; and further, that he has settled with all his creditors, having obtained a release from them, and has satisfied the committee of the Board of Brokers of that fact; yet he is kept out of his seat, to which he claims he is justly entitled, by that body.

ELECTION SUITS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the case of the United States against Mathew, Forshee and Hiram, was called up, being the first of many similar indictments found against them at the last term of the court. The defendants were Inspectors of Election at Lexington, Ky., on the 30th of January, 1873, and are charged with having refused the votes of negroes. The indictments are founded on certain sections of the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. A demurrer was presented by Hon. Henry Stanbery, that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction over the case. The suit will occupy the court for some time.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"WASTES AND BURDENS OF LIFE"—PROFESSIONAL UNFITNESS—MISADJUSTED FORCE.

Last evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered one of the Galaxy series of lectures at the Church of the Disciples, Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue, the subject being "Wastes and Burdens of Life." Civil society, he said, was not a choice, but a necessity; men could not help living together. If solitude were possible, it would change the nature and constitution of mankind. The strongest social and moral faculties implied a demand for society. We speak favorably of institutions, but the great institution was society itself. The totality came solely to our thought, so many component elements made it up, and each of them was so multitudinous that the whole was hidden by the details, just as the whole forest was never seen by one who stood in it. We seldom considered society as a whole, but rather the several parts of it, to which one may be committed by sympathy. It might be useful, however, to consider certain elements which belonged, not to certain portions of society alone but to the whole, for though every one knew that there were wastes and burdens, few put them together in their thoughts and fully estimated their extent. Few understood how society was made like an overladen ship in a storm, staggering on her course by reason of the unnecessary burdens put upon her, and the unnecessary leaks to which she was subjected. The first waste to which he should allude was that of sickness. Sickness might be considered as an element of political economy, and as such was a weakness in our society. The perfect state should be one in which the whole population was in vigorous health, for health was the state from which our wholesome life sprang. Every sick man was a leakage. No one who had not examined the subject could form an idea of the injury inflicted upon the community by avoidable sickness. Sickness took from life a vast portion of the population, and the mere withdrawal of so many from work and society was a great loss. Let us consider how large a portion of society was a burden if we included all the helpless, and all the weak, and all the superannuated, and all the sick. A generation was computed at about thirty-five years; that is, a race that might live to 100 did not average thirty-five, so that about a third of the human existence was wasted. Economists estimated only one in four of a population as producers. Therefore, when we considered that if a generation lasted only thirty-five years, and that only one in four had the qualifications which enabled him to produce wealth, we began to have some ideas of the weakness and the burdens of society in this direction. How very few of the mass of mankind performed the whole work of society. The drones outnumbered the honey bees. Weakness was worse for society than sickness, because feebleness not only entailed the loss of a person, but brought in incidental weaknesses which vitiated the affairs of mankind. Essential weakness produced poor work, which was a great deal worse than little work. Weakness was fruitful of shifts and devices, and shams and cunnings, and all manner of moral delinquencies which tended to undervalue the quality of work. It brought in slovenliness, unthoroughness, untrustworthiness, unfaithfulness. All these were a vitiation, not simply of an individual laborer, but they tended to give an inferior quality to work in general. We were cursed in industry by extravagance on the one side, demanding more than it was willing to pay for, and so driving men to unthoroughness, and on the other hand by weakness and its inability to cope with vigor and capacity. We heard much spoken of industry, and wealth, and intelligence, but comparatively little of the health of the community, and yet there was nothing of more importance than the health and vigor of a population as a whole. Cleanliness, ventilation, sewerage, light, warmth, abundance—all these were fundamental elements in the production of wealth, and health itself was a fundamental element in the community where wealth and morality and order were regarded. The lecturer next passed to the consideration of the waste of ignorance. The ignorant and uneducated man lived, he said, near to his birthspot all his life. There he had his living. But as men were developed they found that there was a story above the lower, and the ground stories that they had known nothing of; that higher there was another story, and higher still a crystal dome crowned, that from which they looked to the invisible. Men were born at the bottom, and ignorance kept them there, but education raised them until they came to their higher nature. Man's ignorance prevented him from being profitable in this life of political economy. It was bad for any State to invest largely in ignorance. He knew it was said that men could not be educated with safety unless they were educated all round, and that to carry up the intellectual and at the same time not to carry up the moral elements, was to make a man ingenious as a rogue or a knave. Sometimes this was so; but they should remember that it was hard in Spring to make one part grow while the other parts were not growing, and that it was equally hard in educating men to apply a stimulus that would operate upon one part and not upon another. Education was the best pioneer and guide. The best educated nations were those that furnished the best workmen. On the Continent of Europe, the Swiss and the Germans are by far the best workmen. The gauge that had been applied to all the civilized countries of the world showed that in the quality of workmen England stood the highest, and that the Swiss and Germans came next. He believed that if the same tests were tried in America, it would be found, and for the same reasons, that the American workmen, on an average, stood higher than them all, from the fact that he by universal intelligence was better adapted to work and was endowed with more versatility than any other workman on the face of the globe. Education, therefore, had a direct economic value, and ignorance was an economic waste in a community. He next came to the question of the weakness and waste from misdirected effort in human life. Men were put by their parents into professions for which they were totally unfit, and the consequence was that from the top to the bottom society was full of misadjusted force. How many men were in the courts that ought not to be there? How many men in the pulpit that ought not to be? All through life we found men committed to avocations by mere chance. They substituted craft and cunning for honest industry, and brought to their aid all the petty armory that belongs to weakness. So it was that we had work poorly done; so it was that we had jangle and confusion in all the walks of life; so it was that there was decadence of manhood, and thousands and thousands of men who made a brilliant beginning, passed out of sight, and no one knew where they had gone, or what had become of them. He might next mention dissipation as one of the great social wastes. It was a waste, in so far that it destroyed men, and often the men who were destroyed by it were those we could least afford to lose. Cold-blooded men, as a rule, were not its victims. We could afford to lose them; they were not the men who were killed by dissipation. The sanguine, the genial, the brilliant, the men whose excess of brain makes them susceptible to every temptation and excitement—these were the men that dissipation took hold of. The whole industry of society was marred by dissipation. In New-York, citizens of the highest grade were among its powerful victims. Moulders, machinists, watchmakers, engravers on silver and gold, manufacturers of jewelry—men who worked at the finest materials, with the finest patterns, and for the finest purposes, were notoriously unsteady, and this unwholesomeness injected into industry was the outcome of dissipation. They worked as little as possible, and gave a stability to the noble industries to which they belonged. Referring to the wasting influence of war, he alluded to the vast national debts contracted by European countries and by America in respect of their wars, and dwelt upon the fact that while ninety per cent. of the revenue of France was spent in the support of the army and navy of that country, only four per cent. was devoted to education and six per cent. to the management of civil affairs. In conclusion, the lecturer severely censured the wealthy classes of New-York and Brooklyn for what he termed their notorious delinquency in evading the responsibilities which he said belonged to them in connection with political matters and with the government of the country.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The following is a statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house Monday morning, Nov. 3:

Capital			$49,350,000
Loans	$119,788,400	Decrease	771,500
Specie	1,849,400	Increase	39,500
Legal tenders	9,045,400	Increase	517,100
Due from other banks	13,598,100	Increase	507,200
Due to other banks	17,101,700	Increase	418,900
Deposits	42,297,500	Increase	1,047,000
Circulation	26,139,100	Increase	39,800

ACCIDENT TO THE WIFE OF RABBI WISE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following account of a serious accident which happened to the wife of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, in that city, on Sunday afternoon: "Mrs. Wise was sitting in her room in the second story of the family residence, No. 260 West Eighth street, when she thought she heard a cry of distress in the yard below. One of her grandchildren was visiting her, and fearing the child might be hurt she rushed to the open window to look out. The sill of the window is very low, and as she leaned out she lost her balance and fell about twenty feet to a paved walk. Her only apparent injuries were a fracture of both bones of the left leg, just above the ankle. It is yet too early to ascertain whether she sustained internal injuries. Drs. Kearney and Stark were called in, and she is receiving all the attention that surgical skill and affectionate friends can give. It is thought that she will recover without difficulty, though last evening she was much prostrated. Mrs. Wise has been in bad health for the last six or seven months, and has been recovering gradually of late. She, therefore, has not abundance of vigor to resist the nervous shock, to say nothing of the severe injuries of the accident."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN THE PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day issued a circular to all the national banks, requesting them to forward by return of mail special reports of their condition at the close of business on Monday, Oct. 13, and Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873. These reports will be especially useful in ascertaining how much currency the national banks in the different cities and in the different States had on hand during the height of the panic, and subsequently at the close of business on the 1st of November, after the pooling of greenbacks had ceased in New-York City. The circular says the publication of these reports in a newspaper will not be required, and the statistics will be used only for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the several cities and States, or a table of the aggregate condition of all the banks of the Union, as may be thought most advisable. The national banks are particularly requested to forward these reports without delay. The form for these special reports is as follows:

Resources, loans, and discounts.
United States bonds on hand.
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.
Due from approved redeeming and reserve agents.
Due from all other banks and bankers.
Exchanges for Clearing-house.
National bank notes.
Fractional currency.
Specie.
Coin.
Gold.
Treasury notes.
Legal-tender notes.
United States certificates of deposit.
Total.
Liabilities.
Capital stock.
Circulating notes.
Outstanding deposits of all kinds.
Due to all banks and bankers.
Totals.

NOTE—These reports are not intended to balance, and checks payable in currency or in coin must not be included in the amounts of currency or coin stated.

Did your bank suspend currency payments? Did your bank partially suspend currency payments? On what day did the bank suspend? On what day did the bank resume?

REPORTS OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The scope of the reports of the several Emigration Commissioners may be discovered from the following questions, which, at intervals during the Summer, the Commissioners have addressed to the proprietors of the several steam-ship lines plying between here and Europe:

1. How many steamers are now built, and how many are now under course of construction, and upon what plan?
2. What is the tonnage of each?
3. What is the capacity of the engines of each?
4. How many emigrants will each steamer carry?
5. What are the sizes of the compartments; how are they built as to the height, the width, and the length, and how many beds in each?
6. What are the sizes of the beds?
7. On what deck are emigrants carried?
8. How are the places allotted to emigrants lighted at night, and in the daytime?
9. How are the sexes separated?
10. What means of communication between the compartments and the decks?
11. What system of police regulations exists in the steerage, and who is intrusted with the execution thereof?
12. What kind of food is furnished, and by whom cooked?
13. What are the arrangements for cooking, and how many cooks in proportion to the passengers, and are the cooks experienced?
14. What allowance of water to each steerage passenger, and what are the means of furnishing the supply?
15. What amount of coal is taken aboard over and above the amount necessary for each regular trip?
16. What are the means of ventilation in the steerage at night, and in the daytime?
17. What disinfecting agents, if any, are used?
18. How many water-closets, and what regulations concerning them?
19. What is the number of beds in hospitals?
20. What is the supply of medicines?
21. What is the medical attendance, and how are the sick treated? Is any special food provided in cases of illness, and if so, what?
22. What means are taken to prevent the reception of emigrants with contagious or infectious diseases?
23. What means of escape from the vessel in case of disaster? What number of life-preservers, boats, and rafts?

THE CABINET AND THE CRISIS.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day most of the time was occupied in the discussion of the financial situation. Secretary Richardson stated at some length the views which he proposed to embody in his annual report now in course of preparation.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The United States and Mexican Commission have acted on the 366 cases presented by Mexico, claiming indemnity to the amount of $26,000,000 on account of Indian raids into Mexico. The Commissioners disagreeing on the claims, the question will be submitted to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire.

PERSONAL.

The President, with all the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Sherman, and one or two invited guests, leave here on Thursday morning to attend the Loudon County Fair, at Leesburg, Va., where they will be the guests of Col. Fairfax. They will return to Washington on Thursday evening.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

VIGOROUS SPEECH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—In Parliament last night the debate was continued by Sir John A. Macdonald, who delivered a vigorous and exhaustive speech, lasting five hours, and was only concluded at 2 o'clock this morning. He reviewed the Constitution question, and the appointment of the commission, and spoke of the work done by the Royal Commission, observing that he relied upon the report, and considered it beneath him to vindicate the character of the commission. Judge Wilson, being a political opponent of his, had declared that he saw nothing to criminate the Government. Had he (Sir John) yielded to the black-mailing attempt of McMullen, these charges would never have been heard of. He referred to the charges made against him in connection with the Washington Treaty, and to his triumphant refutation of that matter. He alluded to the policy of his Government respecting Nova Scotia and British Columbia, challenging the leader of the Opposition to appoint a committee to investigate the whole question of expenditure in reference to the elections, and expressed confidence that the result would show that more members on the opposition party side over their seats to corrupt means than on the Ministerial side. He strongly blamed Sir Hugh Allan for the delay in apprising his American friends of the fact that the Government had determined to have nothing to do with them, and he would not screen the living at the expense of the dead. But neither Sir George Cartier nor any other single Minister was able to bind the Government. He defended the Directors of the Pacific Railway and quoted English precedents for his own handling of the Election Fund. He expressed regret that Mr. Huntington had not been before the Royal Commission to cross-examine. He defied his opponents to show a line in the Pacific charter which bore out the charge that Sir Hugh Allan has obtained any preference or advantage. He declared himself equal to victory or defeat, and appealed to the House to support a man who had spent a life-time in the service of Canada.

After the Premier had taken his seat Hon. Mr. Blake made a few remarks, and will continue the debate on the opening of the House to-day.

Every member is in the capital, with the exception of Louis Riel, the member for Provencher, (Manitoba.)

Donville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, No. 51 Broad street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, amid a variety of interesting matter, the following:

MISSOURI MINERALS.
POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.
IRRIGATION IN UTAH.
NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
FLORIDA.
BAZAINE'S TRIAL.
BELLING THE CAT. A Story.
FALL WORK ON THE FARM.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

The latest ELECTION RETURNS and full reviews of the LIVE STOCK, FARM PRODUCE, and MONEY MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the Counter in THE TIMES Office, PRICE 5 CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by DR. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Egyptian Hair Coloring.
NO SEDIMENT, NO STAINS, NO POISONS. NOT A DYE.
Used and recommended by editors, physicians, and ministers.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

MARRIED.

CLARK—VOORHEES.—At South Middlebush, N. J., Oct. 29, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Sears, assisted by Rev. Dr. Steele, JOHN S. CLARK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to SADIE B., only daughter of Abraham Voorhees, Esq.

HEPBURN—JAMES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, WARD A. HEPBURN to GUSSIE L. JAMES.

JEX—FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. J. V. Saunders, WILLIAM JEX to MARY LOUISA, daughter of M. G. Ferguson, of Brooklyn.

RAE—WHITEHOUSE.—At Irvington, on Hudson, Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Robert L. Howland and Rev. Wm. Benjamin, THOMAS WHITESIDE RAE, U. S. N., to MINNIE STUART WHITEHOUSE, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Worthington.

WALKER—STARR.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, HAMILTON WALKER, M. D., to Miss PHEBE, daughter of Hon. Geo. Starr. No cards.

DIED.

ACHESON.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., Dr. JAS. JOSEPH ACHESON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and also the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York, and the members of the Medical Association of Brooklyn, E. D., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 95 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BURLING.—At Milford, Pike County, Penn., Oct. 29, Mrs. FRANCES W. BURLING, aged 92 years and 13 days.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on Hudson, suddenly, on Monday, 3d inst., LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, formerly identified with the *Knickerbocker Magazine*.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, PRISCILLA S., daughter of James and Sarah A. Clarke, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Thompson st., on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 7:30 P. M.

CISCO.—On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., JAMES B. CISCO.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 Hanson place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

CORWINE.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Nov. 3, 1873, KATE RINGGOLD, daughter of Amos B. and Caroline A. Corwine, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

☞ Washington, Providence, R. I., Cincinnati, and Panama papers please copy.

DWINELLE.—At San Rafael, Cal., Oct. 25, 1873, CORNELIA, wife of John W. Dwinelle, of San Francisco, and daughter of J. Stearns, M. D., of Pompey Hill, N. Y.

EARLE.—At his residence, at Red Bank, N. J., on Nov. 3, 1873, LAWRENCE EARLE.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. A boat, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, leaves pier foot of Murray st. at 9:30 A. M., reaching Red Bank at 12:08 P. M., and returns next morning at 7:08. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ELY.—At East Madison, N. J., Oct. 31, WILLIE R. ELY, son of Wm. and Martha Ely, in the 18th year of his age.

HAZELTINE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 4, ELLA ANDREWS, infant daughter of Emma and Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., aged 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral service Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 East 61st st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Nyack, on the Hudson, Thursday morning, for interment.

KINGSBURY.—At Washington Heights, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, SOPHIA HOWARD, wife of Rev. Howard Kingsbury, of Newark, Ohio, and eldest daughter of Stephen H. Thayer, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the house of her father, 155th st., near St. Nicholas av., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9:55 train from the City, and the 10:42 train from Yonkers.

LASAK.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Hudson, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 3, 1873, Miss FRANCES D. LASAK, daughter of T. W. Lasak.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSEILLES.—On Monday, Nov. 3, Mrs. MARY A., widow of John Marseilles.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph V. Marseilles, are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Vandam st.

MERCHANT.—At Newark, N. J., on the 3d inst., CHARLES MERCHANT.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 76 Columbia st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—Oct. 4, 1873, on the steam-ship Hidalgo, LE GARDE S. MOORE, of Newtown, Long Island, aged 24 years.

Buried at sea, near Gibraltar.

McCONNELL.—In Hudson City, Nov. 4, 1873, JOHN McCONNELL, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Lincoln st., near Summit av. Interment Macpelah.

MORRIS.—On Monday, 3d inst., MARY JANE MORRIS, aged 68 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Hamilton square, near 8th st., Jersey City.

MURRAY.—On Monday, Nov. 3, inst., at his residence near Goshen, N. Y., of apoplexy, WILLIAM GALEN MURRAY, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., without other notice. The friends of the deceased in New-York and Jersey City are invited to accompany his remains to Green-Wood, on the arrival of the Cincinnati Express, Erie Railway, at Long Dock, on Thursday, at 1:40 P. M.

OLNEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, CHARLES ABBOTT, only child of Charles and Annie M. Olney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, Grove st., near Grier av., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at 6 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, ALICE REED, wife of Albert D. Smith, and only daughter of Josiah H. and Mary E. Reed, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of O. S. Carter, Esq., Main st., Orange, at 2:15 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 5. Train from foot of Barclay st., 1:10 P. M.

STANSBURY.—At his residence, Haledon, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, EDWARD A. STANSBURY, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the house on Friday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

TILTON.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday, 21st inst., WILLIAM, son of Saml. and Hannah Tilton, aged 40 years.

The remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Seventh Day, Eleventh Month, 1st inst., WM. A. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Fourth Day, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton. Carriages will meet 9:10 train from Grand Central Depot.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, JANE E. ELTING, widow of Louis Walsh.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Elting, No. 240 State st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL City Mission Society. The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from Sept. 16 to Oct. 20, 1873:

FOR GENERAL WORK.—St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., $133 21; Church of the Annunciation, $13 55; F. B. Eliot, $15; Geo. S. Scott, $50; M. A. H. Clarkson, $25; C. D. Dickey, $25; C. V. B. Ostrander, $50; R. Campbell, $10; Church of the Redeemer, $60 27; St. Stephen's Church, $33 06; Church of St. John the Evangelist, $3; W. F. G., $10; M. E., $20; R. H., $5; H. T. B., $2; W. C. H., $5; Samuel E. Lyon, $10.

FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOME.—Jos. M. Cooper, (per Rev. Dr. Morgan, "for the sick at St. Barnabas' House, part of a thank offering after severe illness"), $50; a Friend, $8; a Friend, $2 50; J. B. C., $5; C. W. O., $20.

R. S. HOLT, Treasurer, 57 Water st., New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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FOR THE PILES, USE A. W. KEATING'S celebrated OINTMENT. Price 25 cents. Office 235 Front st., corner Peck slip.

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THE PIOUS FINANCIER AND SPECULATOR, AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE, and his efforts at founding a sectarian institution of learning, are set forth in THE LAWRENCES.

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NINETEENTH BULLETIN
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To spend the time
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The mountain air,
Returns, with health renew'd to find
His num'rous patrons still as kind
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He keeps such heaps—stupendous!
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BRENTANO now imports with ease
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No. 33 Union square, Broadway,
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 4, being a legal holiday owing to the election, no business was transacted at the Exchange or on the street, but for to-day the following auctions are noticed:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 212 East Forty-sixth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue; lot 20 by 100.5, house 50 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, the lots together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Thirteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; lot in size 25 by 103.3.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

On easy terms, first-class brown-stone houses, Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st.; price, $16,000. Also, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENTRAL Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN, No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, containing 119 acres, and 100 acres of pasture and timber lands, on New-Jersey West-line Railroad, thirty miles from this City. Description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, 208 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or unimproved property. W. H. WELLS, No. 292 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR ONE YEAR, AT A very low rent to a good tenant, my residence at Morrisania, (new Twenty-third Ward, New-York,) corner Boston av. and 165th st. with twelve lots beautifully laid out. House new, modern style, broad piazzas, gas, hot and cold water bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry, conservatory and plants, billiard-table, Weber piano, library, pictures, ornaments, everything complete; newly and elegantly furnished. House stands detached on high, dry ground, overlooking New-York Island, Jersey, Fleetwood Park, and surrounding country; seventeen large rooms; streets lighted, flagged walks; six blocks from two depots, one block from horse-cars; only one hour from City Hall; two good servants may remain if suited. A good, careful tenant more desired than high rent. Call between 12 and 2 on the owner, J. R. MARVIN, No. 55 Liberty st., New-York.

$60 PER MONTH.—TASTY HOUSE AND grounds, 40 minutes by Central Railroad, near depots; pavements, police, steam fire department, frequent late trains, low fares; high, well-drained, and healthy location; wide halls, piazzas, call-bells, gas, hot and cold water, heater, storm-doors, &c.; one acre laid out, bearing small and large fruits, shade, &c.; attractive place, worth $15,000; will sacrifice; payments easy. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th st., near 5th av., to let for Winter; rent reduced. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET UNTIL MAY 1—IN HARLEM, WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable three-story brown-stone house, fully furnished; rent $750. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—IN ORANGE, N. J., DELIGHTFULLY located: will be rented very low to a small family. Address Box 2,218, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE NO. 28 BEEKMAN ST., WITH BASEMENT privilege and fire-proof vaults; excellent location for paper, metal, or other trades, or would rent for sample offices. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HEAVY OVER-COATING AND HEAVY over-coats for good mortgages or near-by real estate. No. 108 Chambers st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 Greenwich st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOEL S. KINNE and WM. A. ROSS will sign in liquidation.
JOEL S. KINNE,
WM. A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.

The undersigned will continue the commission, lumber, and ship brokerage business of the old firm, and under the same firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO.
WILLIAM A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.
Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1873.

Office Nos. 22 and 24 New st.
HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CLAYTON H. LEA & CO., has dissolved by mutual consent. Settlement of claims will be made by C. H. LEA.
CLAYTON H. LEA,
EDWARD K. GODFREY.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1873.

THE FIRM OF KING & ROBB IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, No. 28 Nassau st.,
New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the Registered Bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

Executive Office,
Western Union Telegraph Company,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the coupon currency bonds of this company that in consequence of rumors that counterfeits of said bonds are in circulation, it is deemed advisable for the protection of the public, as well as of the company, to require the presentation of the bonds, with the coupons due Nov. 1. Payment of the coupons will be made at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 145 Broadway.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

Office Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, New-York, Oct. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 28th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

National Bank of the State of New-York,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

The Nassau Bank, New-York, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the
Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the offices of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL,
Trustees under the mortgage.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 550,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,850,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

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FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
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THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
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Dealers in investment securities; also in bonds that have temporarily suspended interest payments. Financial information, circulars, and quotations promptly furnished to those dealing with us.

Orders on commission solicited for
STOCKS, BONDS, OR GOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

The present unreasonably depressed range of price both for investment and speculative securities, give
UNUSUAL CHANCES
to those having money on hand.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

New-York Central and Hudson River
7 PER CENT. BONDS OF '71,
FREE OF TAX,
INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER, AND
New-York and Harlem
CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF '72,
7 PER CENT. COUPONS, MAY AND NOVEMBER,
FOR SALE by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange place.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, (formerly called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company:)

Notice is hereby given that the President and Board of Directors of said Company will, on the 8th day of November, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, then to be held at the Chambers of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the First Judicial District of said State, for an order confirming the appointment by said President and Board of Directors of Richard H. Bowne and Benjamin C. Wetmore as Trustees under the mortgage deed bearing date May 1, 1865, given by said Railroad Company to John E. Williams and Benjamin W. Bonney, to secure the payment of said bonds, in the place of said Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, and said John E. Williams, resigned.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1873.
By order of the Board.
THOS. M. SOTHER, Secretary.
STERLING & WALDEN, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1873.
The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1872, will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall st.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS
IN
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

CHEAP!
Silks,
Dress Goods,
CLOAKS,
Linens,
Gloves,
Notions,
CHEAP!
Mourning Goods,
Shawls,
SUITS,
Hosiery,
Carpets,
Furniture, &c.
CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE.

FINE GOODS
At Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.
ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
Scotch Wool Underwear,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
ROBES, JACKETS,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
SUSPENDERS,
ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,
&c., &c.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS, new attractions, new Redingotes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK," or "SECRETS OF DRESS-MAKING" will be out on Tuesday. MAILED for 10 CENTS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.
R. H. MACY & CO.

We are still making extensive reductions throughout our establishment, and returning to our customers

A Further Cash Discount

on all purchases amounting to 50 cents and upward, excepting on Spool Cotton, Books, Patent Medicines, Cosmetics, Extracts, and Domestic Jellies.

R. H. MACY & CO.

We have opened on our second floor a

Wholesale Toy, Doll,
and
FANCY GOODS
department.

Samples of all new goods of our own importation are exhibited there, which we shall display at our annual grand opening of Christmas wares.

R. H. MACY & CO.

An

EXTRA REDUCTION

in price is made to purchasers in this department, and the goods will be sold in quantities to suit. They are fresh goods, imported by us this Fall for our Christmas trade, and cannot be found in any other house in this country.

WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Ladies purchasing for fairs, and visitors to the City making Christmas purchases for their families, will find here the goods designed expressly to meet their wants.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

E. A. MORRISON,
NO. 827 BROADWAY.
All prices reduced on account of
REMOVAL.
All Silk 7-inch Sash Ribbon, $1; formerly $1 50.
All Colors No. 9 Gros Grain, 25c.; formerly 40c.
Paris Gimps, $1 25; formerly $2 25.
All Real Laces reduced 20 per cent.
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats reduced 20 per cent.

Fall Importations!
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
Are offering WORSTED EMBROIDERY IN COLORS.
Also, WORSTED FRINGES and GIMP, to match.
SMOKED PEARL BUTTONS and SLIDES.
THE MOST DESIRABLE ARTICLES IN MARKET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY desires a position as matron in an institution or school, or would accept a position as housekeeper to a respectable party; has four years' reference from her last place; any one requiring an energetic person, willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity she may be engaged in, may address, one week, Mrs. Perkins, No. 146 East 53d st.; no objections to leave the City.

A FEW SELECT CAPABLE SERVANTS—Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general house-work; all capacities to suit, for City or country; excellent recommendations. At PROTESTANT INSTITUTE, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

A VERY WELL EDUCATED NORTH-GERman lady, with best of references, wants a home in an American family as companion; she speaks and reads French and English, and can instruct in German. Address for one week, Home, Box No. 126 Times Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S OFFICE, NO. 335 4TH AV.—ON hand a large number American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish, Danish Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers; young girls; country or City.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A French girl to take care of grown children and sew; can teach them if desired. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

AT HOWELL'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 West 42d st.—Well-recommended servants, white or colored, wanted and supplied.

ATTENTION, ALL.
GOOD SERVANTS NOW ON HAND
AT CARPENTER'S,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a neat, tidy girl who thoroughly understands her duties; is a good seamstress and fond and careful of children; can operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or will take charge of the parlors and assist the waiterman; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 228 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the care of children, if required; can be seen at her present employer's for three days. Call at No. 58 West 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for a trustworthy, capable young woman, now in her employ, as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and sew. Inquire Tuesday, from 10 to 1, at No. 17 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and sewing; over nine years; references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 464 3d av., in the fancy store, near 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 250 West 33d st. Ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 163 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; understands the care of children; would wait on a lady; best of reference. Apply at No. 105 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A VERY NEAT AND tidy young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has very best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID; CAN do fine washing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, and assist with washing. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 7 West 16th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion for an excellent girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 22 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 90 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; no objection to take care of children. No. 234 West 27th st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 203 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 652 2d av., third floor, Room No. 12.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG woman and husband—wife as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; man as first-class waiter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish excellent reference; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for L.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are perfectly willing to assist each other, and do the work between them; are thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; private family preferred; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 339 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By two very good servants who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her work; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; understands jellies, creams, boning, larding, and all kinds of sweets, fancy and side dishes; thirteen years' reference. Apply at No. 477 7th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH woman of experience, who can furnish best recommendations; cooks all kinds of meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good pastry cook and a first-class laundress. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT TO cook, wash, and iron for a small family; is an excellent plain cook, and one that understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 132 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, and to do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; has best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 441 West 26th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the general charge; has several years' references from some of the highest families in the City; can take a first-class man's place in any respect. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and to do light house-work; good references from last place. Call at No. 1 050 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook, and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; has best reference from last place. Call at or address No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT her business in every branch; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; very saving and obliging; superior cook; can do French and English cooking, bone, lard, all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; an excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR cook and chamber-maid, together, in a private family, in any part of the country or City, to do the work between them; they are both excellent washers and ironers, and the cook is a good bread-maker; good references; moderate wages required. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family, in country or City; makes excellent bread and cake; good reference; would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A very competent girl, with good reference; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, and excellent baker, and a good meat, soup, and game cook, and has excellent City references of long duration. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the most respectable City reference. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 441 West 26th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook for a large family; will do the plain washing. Call at No. 590 3d av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook; is an excellent meat and game cook; will go in the country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY (PROTESTant) cook, with excellent City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook or laundress; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 225 West 42d st., up stairs, front room.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, OLD-FASHIONED cook; she is a good family cook in a family where there is no fine washing, but is not afraid of work; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A SMALL private family, as cook; the best of City references. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; no objection to leave the City. No. 219 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; country or City. Call at No. 256 Elizabeth st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer; has best City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 118 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to assist with washing; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS WILLING TO DO washing and ironing in an American family. Call at No. 32 3d av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 West 36th st.

COOK WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two excellent servants, who are willing to do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; bakes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry of all kinds; has the highest references. Can be seen at No. 305 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family to do cooking, and part of the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 261 West 47th st., near 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, with five years' reference; is an excellent cook; good washer and ironer; is willing to do general house-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 52 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 29 1st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOK, with or without kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., with reference.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good family cook and has good references; will assist in the washing; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY, UNOBTRUSIVE in her manners, and can be agreeable to an invalid, as companion to the same, or to travel with a family; good reference. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

FEMALE HELP.
COOKS, IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS, GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS, FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c. SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH first-class French, German, and English servants, for all capacities. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av. Male and female for every capacity at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN widow, as working housekeeper; also a first-class seamstress, dress, and cloak-maker; or would go out by the day; would leave the City. Address Housekeeper, No. 12 Thompson st., in the paper store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS hair-dresser; will wait on ladies at their residences by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—IS CAPABLE OF TAKING the entire charge; has long experience in the care of infants; can give seven years' first-class City reference; is a very good sewer. Call on or address Protestant Nurse, No. 261 6th av., in the rear.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE colored woman as janitress or to take care of offices; excellent reference. Mrs. Johnson, 130 West 26th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, very industrious and neat, wishes to work under a first-class cook; has good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—AS MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making, also hair-dressing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has best City references. Can be seen at No. 166 West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS LAdy's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and embroiders; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable person in a good family; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making; is a nice hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH maid speaking English; is highly recommended; no objection to travel. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine washing; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman, who does all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGing woman as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist with the chamber-work in a small family; can give four years' City reference. Call at No. 253 East 31st st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a respectable German young woman; is a first-class laundress, and has very good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like a family's washing at her own home; understands polishing and fluting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 151 East 32d st., near Lexington av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or take families' washing home; highly recommended. Call at No. 350 West 25th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 202 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references; can do everything that a laundress ought to do. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her house; terms reasonable; first-class references. Call at No. 155 East 52d st., top floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; best City references. Apply at No. 31 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing of fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; would assist with chamber-work if necessary; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a thoroughly capable woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is active, neat, careful; has best recommendations; wages lower; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

LAUNDRESS. — A PROTESTANT WOMAN SOlicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her residence; good reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, Protestant; entirely trustworthy; thoroughly understands the care of young children; brings them up on the bottle; takes full charge day and night if required; first-class City reference. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 19 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN CITY or country, as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; wages moderate. Call or address No. 337 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse. Apply for two days, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 70 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE to an infant or grown children; is experienced; is a good seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as nurse for an infant for an experienced, elderly Protestant woman. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till to 2.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD INFANT'S NURSE, WHO can take a baby from its birth; can nurse it on the bottle; has good references. Can be seen at No 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse to one or two children; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, with best reference; has had experience with care of children; is a neat sewer, or would like to wait upon a lady. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl of superior character; is eighteen years of age, smart, willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a respectable family. Call for three days at No. 337 East 11th st., Room 5.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; REFERences from doctors and ladies. Call or address Nurse, (all week,) No. 349 West 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE—IN THE CITY.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED French nurse; wages not so much an object as a good home where French is spoken. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS nurse to a lady, or would act as housekeeper, or in any other capacity not menial; good City reference. Call upon or address Mrs. A. J. Hall, No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, WITH a full breast of milk. Inquire for three days at No. 204 16th st., near 3d av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of older children and sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 24 West 17th st.

PARLOR MAID.—A PROTESTANT PARLORmaid; or will do waiting, &c.; chamber-maid; she has excellent City references. Seen at 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Seamstress or Lady's Maid, Experienced Nurse for Young or Growing Children or Invalid.—By an intelligent, English Protestant woman, aged about thirty, of good abilities; superior seamstress; can operate, cut and fit; understands dress-making; excellent chamber-maid, or would wait on a lady; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; cuts and fits dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has some knowledge of hair-dressing; has eight years' City reference. Call at No. 460 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work or in the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson, and Wilcox & Gibbs; City reference. Can be seen from 11 till 4 at No. 247 West 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work; has lived eight years in her place; is a good operator; best City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress; does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, from Connecticut, as seamstress and nurse, or any position that will afford a good home; no objection to the country; the best of references given. Call at No. 53 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as seamstress and care of one or two grown children, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objections to the country for the Winter. Call at No. 206 East 29th st., near 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A respectable woman who is a thorough seamstress and dress-maker, work by the day, week, or month, in a private family; has the best of references from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 166 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; has the most respectable City references as to capability and character. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TWELVE years in her late employment, as seamstress, chambermaid, or to wait on lady or act as waitress in a small family; good reference for each capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, BY the day or week; can cut, fit, trim tastefully, and make over ladies' dresses. Call or address No. 325 West 17th st. Ring the third story bell.

THE FRENCH OFFICE
Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as waitress alone, or chamber-work and waiting; is competent to take entire charge of a dining-room, silver, china, and glasses; is neat and tidy in her work; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable and a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up all kinds of salads in the best manner; can take a man's place; or as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; very best City reference. Call at 335 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A professed waitress, a young woman with superior recommendations; or would do cooking; is thoroughly capable; is neat, tidy, and obliging. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 40 East 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS; WILL DO BOTH chamber-work and waiting; has good City references; will go in the country if required. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; has no objections to the country; City references. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., near 29th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A TALL, NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, capable of taking a man's place as waiter; has the very best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid, or child's nurse; best of references. Call for two days at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has ten years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as waitress, and to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A NICE, quiet family to assist in waiting and chamber-work; wages no object. Call at No. 392 4th av.

WAITRESS.— BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is capable of filling a man's place; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 29th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; IS a first class waiter; can be highly recommended for sobriety, trustworthiness, &c. Call or address D. E., No. 680 6th av., corner 39th st., in grocery store.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging to a family requiring such a man; City or country; City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 101, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man of character and ability; single, and a Protestant; best of City references from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN, AS coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care of first-class horses; four years' reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN, groom, and gardener, or useful man at any work; wages moderate; best references can be given. Address M., Box No. 229 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, (single,) twenty-six years old; very stylish driver and of fine appearance; is a Protestant; wages no object; his last employer having sold out, will recommend him very highly, as well as other first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 337 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom, is willing to make himself generally useful; careful driver; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; cause of leaving, the employer going to Europe; three years' reference from last place. Address G. G., Box No. 90, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN, OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thorough groom and good, steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address R., at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant married man, who is an experienced coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a steady, sober man, who has been with him nearly four years. Apply to present employer, No. 137 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Englishman; would go to any part of the country; references unexceptionable. Call on or address Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant; sober, steady, willing, and obliging; can come well recommended. Call on W. B., No. 252 Greene st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS FIRST-class coachman; can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 225 West 42d st., up stairs, front room, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, twenty-five years: he can be highly recommended by present employer. Apply at No. 35 Pine st., Room No. 4 till engaged or No. 210 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant married man; can give eight years of the best of City references for sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., for A. J. M.

COACHMAN.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE. APPLY for two days at Smyth's harness store, corner 4th av. and East 54th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-six years, who can do farm-work, milk, plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; speaks good English; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (MARRIED, without incumbrance,) as gardener in a private place, where there are green-houses; understands the business in all its branches, having already conducted a nursery in this country; best of reference. Address Louis S., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man aged thirty-seven; thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; a successful cultivator of grapes, and all hot-house productions; first-class references. Address W. Hall, Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS GROOM and coachman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City reference from former employers. Address J. D., Box 83, Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH young man, who understands his duties thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the very best references; has no objection to the country; will go at low wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from present employer. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R.

WAITER, IN HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, OR Family.—By a man, aged twenty-eight years, who is well experienced in waiting on table, cleaning silver, carpets, mirrors, &c.; can also tend door, clean shoes, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 13 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly and has unexceptionable references to his character and qualifications. Address "Victor," Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL, BY AN intelligent Frenchman, speaking several languages, as courier and escort. Call or address Courier, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant man; single; good City reference. Apply or address to W. E. C., 172 3d av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN from Baltimore, as waiter in a private family; can give satisfactory reference; also, City reference if required. Call or address John, No. 213 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the most respectable City reference. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in every respect; is honest and sober, and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; willing and obliging to make himself useful. Address A. C., 112 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City reference. Call at No. 29 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
want in their retail silk and dress goods department
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN.
Also, USHERS.
None but EXPERTS need apply. Application to be made at manager's desk before 9 A. M., or by letter addressed to the firm,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A GOOD INCOME!
May be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER.—ONE ACQUAINTED with the produce commission business preferred. Address, giving references and salary expected, E. S. V., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WITH UNdoubted reference for a small family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Address, stating wages, FAMILY, Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, not over twenty-five, as companion to a young lady in a small private family, one having light or auburn hair and understanding music preferred. Address G. W., Box No. 44 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st. Best references exchanged.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; age between twenty-five and thirty. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 43 East 33d st., from 10 to 12 o'clock; references required.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN small family; New-Hampshire; good wages; steady place; must be good cook. Inquire No. [illegible] 6th av., over drug store.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DESIRE se placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre, ou faire les chambres et coudre. S'adresser No. 241 Ouest 37me rue.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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DEPOSIT TO-DAY,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. GUILLE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists, in large-sized bottles.
MR. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT IN CYPRESS HILLS Cemetery. EUGENE CHEVELIER, No. 81 Liberty st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10.30 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RENAN'S ANTICHRIST. Paris: MICHEL LEVY FRERES. 1873.

Some one has said that the Book of Revelations either finds every commentator crazy, or makes him so. The great French rationalist, M. Renan, has, however, applied his profound historical sense and his exquisite style to this difficult work, without suffering from the contact. Indeed, he has constructed a historical commentary of great value to the Christian reader, and which, with a few exceptions of false French sentiment, will not shock the feelings or offend the reverence of the devout. In M. Renan's various works upon the founders of Christianity, his great power and service to the world has been his art of historical setting to the facts of the Christian record, and his association of them with the course of human progress.

He is the skeptical historian of Christianity, to whom the latter is only one of the philosophical developments of humanity, and who, therefore, treats it with the entire candor and impartiality of a writer considering nothing but what he deems facts, or even at times with the adverse feeling of a critic. His concessions, therefore, are of the utmost value. What he admits, the most unbelieving may safely accept; while of his adverse criticisms, we may all carefully and candidly examine the foundations, and form our own conclusions.

His treatment in the present volume of many matters long in discussion among rationalistic Biblical scholars will occasion grateful surprise to American readers. He has the grace at least not to assume every hypothesis as proved fact, and, in such a matter as the relations of Peter and Paul, he is far from the confident dogmatism of the Tübingen school, and keeps on a solid historical basis. In fact, we can think of few rationalistic German commentators who confine themselves so carefully to proved facts and the foundation of sound history. His whole hypothesis of the Revelations, or "Apocalypse," is most ingeniously framed and carefully sustained. The entire volume is a historical commentary of the highest value on this difficult book. All the history related is a setting to its events. And even the basis of the figurative language of this prophecy is found in the natural phenomena peculiar to those few years.

Renan's hypothesis is one often held by Christian commentators. In his own eloquent language: "The Apocalypse is for us the cry of horror of a witness who has dwelt at Babylon, (Rome;) who has known 'The Beast,' (Nero;) who has seen the bloody corpses of his brethren, the martyrs; who has himself submitted to the embrace of death." In other words, the Book of Revelations sprang from John's experience of the fearful persecution of the Christians by Nero, after the conflagration of Rome.

We do not propose, however, in this article to examine this hypothesis, or in any way to discuss M. Renan's theological views. To the general reader the interesting portions of the volume are the historical word-pictures of this great artist, and the new impressions one derives of that crucible of fiery trial in which the immortal words of the Apostles were melted and poured forth, to be stamped on the heart of humanity forever after. The twelve years which the author has taken for this volume of 500 pages were twelve of the most terrific years in the history of the Christian consciousness: The period from the arrival of St. Paul at Rome to the end of the Jewish revolution, (61–73 A. D.,) including the acme and height of the depravity of the pagan world; the crimes and reign and death of Nero; the struggle between good and evil in the Roman Empire; the labors of Peter and Paul and the early Apostles; the conflagration of Rome, and the first terrible persecution of the Christians, (indelibly engraved on the Christian consciousness, as Renan thinks, in the Apocalypse;) the deaths of the two great founders, Peter and Paul; the revolt of Judea; a wonderful series of natural phenomena; the appearance of the terrible vision of Revelations, and, finally, the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the breaking off of the Christian Church from all ties with the Jewish capital and history—an event, Renan says, of unmingled good fortune to the youthful faith. These few years are certainly big with world-historical events. They are treated in this history in a style worthy of their importance.

Among the events which preceded Christianity in the Roman higher classes, is a circumstance related by Tacitus which Renan sketches with his wonderful pencil. An illustrious lady, Pomponia Graecina, wife of Aulus Plautius, the first conqueror of Britain, was accused of "a strange superstition." She was always clad in black, and never ceased from her austere mode of life. Some attributed her melancholy to terrible memories, especially to the atrocious murder of one of her sons by Nero. Yet her sadness seemed to come from more profound sources, and to be lighted up by hopes which Roman philosophy knew not of. She was summoned, according to ancient custom, to trial before her husband. After close examination, Plautius declared to the family her entire innocence. The noble lady lived a long time after under the protection of her husband, ever calm and sad, but respected by all. She never disclosed, says Tacitus, her secret to any one.

"Who knows," says Renan, "if appearances which superficial observers took for a sombre humor were not the great peace of souls, the calm self-collection, the resigned expectation of death, the disdain of a society foolish and wicked, the ineffable joy of the renouncement of joy?" (Page 4.)

As a contrast to this exquisite bit of true historical sentiment, take this false touch of the worst French sentiment. Paul, according to the Parisian verdict, lacks that *blasé* and hopeless quality of "great European men." "We do not understand the gallant man without a touch of skepticism. We like that the virtuous man should say, from time to time, 'Virtue! thou art only a word!' * * * We would have wished that at moments he, like ourselves, had sat down, worn out, on the edge of the road, and had perceived the vanity of fixed opinions!" (Pages 102–103.) But as Paul cannot be clad with the modern Frenchman's garments, our critic puts another character on him. He grows morose as he grows old. "The old apostle, *his heart broken*, calls for death." (Page 101.) On referring to the text upon which these startling remarkable words are based, we discover that trumpet-tongued passage, which has been like a reveillé of hope to despondent men of every age since, "I have fought the good fight," &c. Verily here is a case of historical vengeance on the critic worthy of our philosopher's close consideration—French criticism at its lowest ebb in an otherwise clear-sighted man!

Of the relations, however, of Paul to Peter, the French commentator gives the following sound view, in striking contrast to many fine-spun criticisms by German scholars: "One imagines between the two apostles a simple opposition to principles, excluding neither sympathy nor agreement upon the fundamental point—the love of Jesus." (Page 31.)

In an historical commentary on the Apocalypse, based on the hypothesis we have mentioned, Nero is naturally the principal figure. He is "The Beast" of Revelations; the "Antichrist" of the early Christians. The most striking chapters of the book are devoted to a vivid portraiture of this *bizarre* monster.

"In Nero, there was something at once frightful and grotesque, grandiose and absurd. As Cæsar was strongly literary, so his madness was principally literary. The dreams of all ages, all poems, all legends, Bacchus and Sardanapalus, Ninus and Priam, Troy and Babylon, Homer, and the poetic *fade* (insipidity) of the day, to raid about like a chaos in the poor brain of a second-rate but well-satisfied artist, to whom chance had intrusted the power of realizing all his chimeras. Let one imagine a man, almost as sensible as the heroes of M. Victor Hugo, a personage of Mardi Gras, a mixture of lunatic, booby (*jocrisse*) and actor, clothed with all power, and charged with governing the world. He had not the black wickedness of Domitian, the love of evil for evil; nor was he an 'extravagant' like Caligula; he was a conscientious romancer, an Emperor of the opera, a melomaniac trembling before the pit, and making it tremble—what a citizen would be in our days whose good sense had been perverted by reading the modern poets, and who believed himself obliged to imitate in his conduct *Hau d'Islande* and *Les Burgraves*." (Pages 123, 124.)

After a fearful description of the persecution of the Christians, and their tortures in the arena, our author adds: "Women, virgins, were mingled in these horrible games. A festival was made of the nameless indignities which they suffered. The custom was established under Nero of making the condemned play mythological parts in the amphitheatre, such as brought with them the death of the actor. These hideous operas were a new thing. Greece had been surprised if one had suggested to her a similar experiment in applying ferocity to æsthetics, in making an art of torture. The unfortunate one was introduced into the arena, richly costumed like a god or hero, devoted to death, and then represented, by his punishment, some tragic scene of the fables consecrated by sculptors and poets." (Page 168.)

"Nero was, without doubt, present at these spectacles. As he was near-sighted, he had the habit of wearing in his eye, when he followed the combats of the gladiators, a concave emerald which served him for opera-glass. He loved to make parade of his knowledge as sculptor. It is pretended that he uttered over the corpse of his mother odious remarks, praising this, blaming that. Flesh palpitating under the teeth of beasts, a poor timid girl veiling her nudity under a chaste gesture, then raised by a bull and dashed to fragments on the flints of the arena, ought to offer plastic forms and colors worthy of a connoisseur like him. There he was on the first circle, upon the *podium*, mingled with the vestals and the curule magistrates, with his bad face, his vulgar appearance, his blue eyes, his chestnut hair twisted up in tiers, his fearful lip, his air, at once wicked and foolish, of a great simple baby, puffed up with vanity, while brazen music vibrated in the air, softened by a wavy wash of blood. He reasoned like an idiot, without doubt, on the modest attitude of these new Dirces, and found, I imagine, that a certain air of resignation gave these pure women, just about to be torn in pieces, a charm which he had never known till then." (Pages 172–173.)

Thus opened, says our author, that extraordinary poem of the Christian martyr—that epoch of the ampitheatre, which is going to last 250 years, and whence will come forth the ennobling of women, the rehabilitation of the slave.

"From the day on which Jesus expired upon Golgotha, the day of the feast of the Gardens of Nero, (we can fix it at about the 1st of August of the year 64,) was the most solemn in the history of Christianity. The solidity of a structure is in proportion to the amount of virtue, sacrifices and devotion which have been laid in its foundations. Fanatics alone found anything. Judaism lasts still on account of the intense frenzy of its prophets, its zealots; Christianity on account of the courage of its first witnesses. The orgy of Nero was the great baptism of blood which designated Rome as the city of martyrs, to play a part by itself in the history of Christianity, and to be its second holy city. * * * Rome, rendered responsible for all the blood shed, became like Babylon, a sort of sacramental and symbolic city. Nero took in any case on that day a place of first rank in the history of Christianity." (Page 178.)

The Roman historians relate that Nero, disguised as a wild beast, committed nameless outrages himself on the condemned in the arena.

"The name of Nero is discovered; it shall be 'The Beast.' * * * Nero shall be the 'Antichrist.' The Apocalypse is conceived." (Page 179.)

Here follows a passage which to the Anglo-Saxon mind is utterly incomprehensible, and which proves that even the scholars and philosophers of France have not escaped that atmosphere of sensuality which has covered all things in Paris during the generation past.

"That day was equally one on which was created by a strange antithesis the charming *equisoque* on which humanity has lived for ages, and, in fact, lives still. It was an hour, counted for heaven, this in which Christian chastity until then so carefully concealed appeared in full day before fifty thousand spectators and took a position (*pose*) as in a sculptor's studio, in the attitude of a virgin about to die. Revelation of a secret which antiquity did not know! Brilliant proclamation of that principle that modesty is a pleasure, and, in itself alone, a beauty! * * * * Nero, accustomed ever to walk at the head of his age in the ways of the unknown, had, it appears, the first fruits of this sentiment, and discovered, in his debauches as artist, the love-filter of Christian æsthetics * * * In obtaining the applause of a connoisseur so exquisite * * the timid nudity of the young martyr became a rival of the nudity, sure of itself, of a Greek Venus. When the brutal hand of this worn-out world, which sought its festival in the torments of a poor girl, had torn away the veils of Christian modesty, she might say: 'Me, too, I am beautiful!' It was the principle of a new art." (Pages 180–181.)

We suggest that to all readers, outside of Paris, this will also be the principle of a new criticism, of which the less that is known the better.

Renan's narrative of the Jewish revolution, which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem, is in his best style, and, though he adds but little to what we already know from the pages of Josephus and Tacitus, he unfolds the working of the revolution through the experience he has gained from great popular outbreaks in France.

The analogies between the revolutions of France and Judea are certainly curious and instructive.

The great struggle between good and evil at that period in the Roman Empire, which Christian readers often naturally overlook, is admirably portrayed, and a curious chapter shows the remarkable natural phenomena which appeared at that particular period, and which, no doubt, did exercise a profound influence even over the modes of expression of the apostolic writers.

His criticism and exegesis of the Apocalypse are in his best vein.

"The Revelations have retaken in our days, thanks to a healthier exegesis, the elevated place which belongs to it in the sacred writings. The Apocalypse is, in a sense, the seal of prophecy, the last word of Israel." (Page 462.)

"Its defects are plain, and one would try in vain to dissemble any of them. Colors hard and glaring, a complete absence of all plastic sentiment, something crude, dry, and inorganic, make of the Apocalypse the perfect antipodes of the Greek *chef d'œuvre*, whose type is the living beauty of man or woman. A sort of materialism weighs down the most ideal conceptions of the author. He heaps up gold; he has, like Orientals, an immoderate taste for precious stones. His celestial Jerusalem is *gauche*, puerile, impossible, in contradiction with all the good rules of architecture, which are those of reason."

"All this," speaking of the tone of the Book of Revelations, "is very far from the Gospel of Jesus." * * * Nothing resembles less the pure sun of Galilee. * * * The simple outline of the anecdotical life of Jesus were plainly worth more to enchant the world than the painful heaping up of symbols of Apocalypses and the touching exhortations of the letters of Apostles. So much is true that Jesus—Jesus alone, in the mysterious work of the Christian growth—had ever the great, the triumphant, the decisive part. Every Christian book, every institution, is worth in proportion to what it contains of Jesus. The synoptic Evangelist, where Jesus is everything, and of which one can say, in a sense, that he is the true author, will be, *par excellence*, the Christian book, the Eternal book." (Page 477.)

"Across the mists of a universe in the state of embryo we perceive the laws of the progress of life, the consciousness of being increasing without ceasing, and the possibility of a state in which all shall be in a definite Being (God) what the innumerable buds of the tree are in the tree, what the myriad cells of the living being are in the living being—of a state, I say, in which the life of all shall be complete, and in which the individuals who shall have been shall revive in the life of God, shall enjoy in Him, shall sing in Him an eternal Allelujah. Whatever may be the form under which each of us conceives this future coming of the absolute, the Apocalypse cannot fail to please us. It expresses symbolically that fundamental thought that God is, but especially that He will be. Its features are heavy, its outline mean; it is the coarse pencil of a child, tracing with a tool he knows not how to handle—the design of a city he has not seen. His *naive* painting of the City of God, a great plaything of gold and of pearls, remains none the less an element of our dreams. Paul has spoken better without doubt, when he resumes the final end of the universe, in those words: 'That God may be all in all.' But a long time yet humanity will have need of a God who dwells with it, has compassion on its trials, holds accounts of its struggles, and "wipes away all tears from its eyes." (Page 480.)

AMERICAN RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS. By ROBERT GIFFEN.

This is one of a series of "Investment Tracts" published by Mr. Bernard Cracroft, and was prepared by Mr. Robert Giffen, one of the editors of the London *Economist*. It is curious and interesting reading at a time when we are all laying our privations at the door of our railway companies, for it is nothing less than an argument to show that investments made with ordinary care in the hands of American railways are very secure, and will pay much more than the rate of interest commonly obtained by English investors. The argument is a clear and conservative one. Its perusal might go far to dispel some very unreasonable notions that have crept into the public mind, and which are strangely contradicted by the facts. For instance, it is generally supposed that we have built railways much faster than there was a paying traffic for them. Doubtless we have built railways for which there is no traffic, and some we have loaded with interest obligations on borrowed capital that have absorbed all the earnings or more. But Mr. Giffen shows, by careful compilations from Poor's Railroad Manual, that the net earnings of our railways, as a whole, are 5.1 per cent. on the nominal capital, 6.15 per cent. on the cost of the roads, (as reported,) and 11 per cent. on the funded and floating debt. The average profit of English railways on the capital is 4.4 per cent., being an advantage of 7-10ths per cent. for our own. Mr. Giffen lays peculiar stress on the "average high margin of security for the debt secured by American railways," which is more than one-half of the interest pledged. That is to say, the railroads which in case of default go to the bondholders, are able, on the average, to earn more than one and a half times as much as is required to pay interest. This fact is a double guarantee—first, the default is not likely to be made; second, that the property is good security for the amount, though default be made. Mr. Giffen also argues that American railways, if they connect centres of trade and production, and enjoy a substantial monopoly of traffic, are likely to increase their passenger traffic—which is far the most profitable in proportion—very rapidly. On the whole, the argument may be accepted as conclusive that American railways are, with some few exceptions, still in a substantially sound condition, and afford ample security for the payment of both the principal and interest of their bonds.

Mr. Cracoft is doing good service by the publication of tracts of this kind.

THE MONTH OF GOLD. A Series of Dramatic Sketches Illustrating the Life and Times of Chrysostom. By EDWIN JOHNSON. A. S. BARNES & Co. 1873.

For the purpose of bringing more prominently into view some of the leading incidents in the life of St. Chrysostom, Mr. Johnson has woven them into the form of a series of short sketches, as described in the title. In doing this he has taken as his guide the biographies of Neander and Perthes, keeping close to the accuracy necessary in order to render the work as practically useful as possible. The idea of thus popularizing events in the history of one of the fathers of the Church is commendable, and the manner in which it has been carried out also merits, in a large degree, the stamp of approval. At the same time the execution is very uneven. Occasionally a passage occurs whose tameness is remarkable, for one begins to wonder how it could possibly have been passed by the author as worthy of himself. Then again there are passages which rise considerably above an average standard, in force and poetic diction, showing clearly enough the inexcusable nature of the weaker portions. The sketches are six in number, and the earlier ones are the best; but all would have been better if more patience had been used in adding to their weight. They are too trivial in construction for so high a theme. In the first, for example, where the scene is laid at Antioch in the latter part of the fourth century, and in which we are introduced to a scene of social life at the time, a description of a chariot race is disposed of in a few lines: that done, a conversation between Chrysostom and his mother is completed in a brief dialogue, and the sketch is ended. Here are two subjects, at least, where there is great room for the display of much descriptive and dramatic power, but the opportunity has not been seized. Again, in the second sketch, the riot at Antioch is most tame, almost as tame as is a conversation between two soldiers in the sixth. Rioters do not philosophize amid the heats of their riots, nor does each of them knock down a statue in the middle of a soliloquy. The third and fourth sketches might, we think, with advantage have been united into one. They contain some very creditable passages, but in reading them the thought will suggest itself that there was ample material for something that might have been dramatically grand, instead of, as it is, only neat and small. While, therefore, it would not be just to say that the author has performed his task badly—for there is much in it that pleases us—we feel very well assured that he could have done it much better. His subject is a noble one, his purpose a good one, and both together deserve the utmost patience and the best efforts available to do them even moderate justice.

GEOLOGICAL STORIES. A series of Autobiographies in Chronological order. By J. E. TAYLOR, F. L. S., F. G. S. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

The fifteen stories which we have here first appeared in "Science Gossip," where for some time they formed a very attractive feature. The subjects supposed thus to be narrating their own history are granite, quartz, slate, limestone, sandstone, coal, rock salt, jet, marble, chalk, clay, lignite, the "crags," boulders, and gravel. To accomplish a scientific description which shall not be too simple, and yet within the comprehension of most readers, is not always easy. But in the present instance Mr. Taylor has attained a very fair amount of success. Technical terms are not entirely avoided, and perhaps it is better that they are not, but they are reduced as far as seemed compatible with the necessities of an accurate description, and nowhere are they used in a manner that makes the text difficult to be understood. We think this little book is a valuable aid to the study of geology. It may be read with interest even by those who are most ignorant of the science, and will probably serve to create a desire for further information upon a subject which of late years has attained an almost special importance. As the author tells us, geology is a science which gives health and strength to both body and mind, leading to a wider and broader knowledge of our own world and of the Power whose wisdom and love have nursed it from the earliest times. Except botany, there is none that can be more easily studied, and without exception there is none that is more improving to the mind of the thoughtful student. We are glad to find in the present little volume so useful a stimulus to knowledge and inquiry. It is a book that might, with great advantage, be read in some of the advanced classes of our schools.

STORIES OF INFINITY—LUMEN—HISTORY OF A COMET—IN INFINITY. By CAMILLE FLAMMARION. Translated from the French by S. R. CROCKER. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1873.

There seems to be a peculiar kind of epidemic among French writers just now, which impels them to introduce scientific truths or theories in a sensational form. M. Jules Verne wrote a book quite recently in which he gives an account of a trip from the earth to the moon in 97 hours 20 minutes, and succeeds in circumnavigating that satellite. And here we have M. Flammarion, whose work on the atmosphere we noticed recently, reporting, first, a dialogue that he has with a spirit upon many strange topics; then, the story of a comet, and how it witnessed the growth of the earth during many hundred thousand years of its travels; and, lastly, an attempt through similar means to reach a conception of the idea of infinity.

Lumen is the spirit of a departed friend, who, addressing a student of the Faubourg St. Jacques, begins by telling what takes place on the separation of the soul from the body, which we term death, and of which he assures us one is no more conscious at the moment of dissolution than is the new-born child of the moment of its birth. He tells his own experiences, describes minutely the condition and faculties of the disembodied soul, and traveling through space at a speed greater than that of light, he overtakes time, and thus is enabled to look back into the whole history of the world. The law is asserted that the successive transmission of light into space is one of the fundamental elements of the condition of eternal life. Thus Napoleon II., having reigned only three hours, "one might see him reign fifteen years successively, by proceeding from the earth with a speed a little less than that of light, so that departing the first minute after the Chambers acknowledged Napoleon II. one reaches the end of his imaginary reign only at the end of fifteen years." Each minute would be seen a whole month, each second twelve hours. We cannot follow the author's idea in all its details, but may add that he comes to the conclusion that after many centuries of wandering through the celestial regions the souls become again "incarcerated" in some higher form. Lumen is made to state that after many ages he expects to assume a bodily shape again in a world belonging to the retinue of Sirius, where humanity is nobler than it is on the earth, and where vital organizations are strange indeed—if Lumen be not, as he is, a romancer.

In the second part, the comet of 1811 begins a narrative 611,189 years before the Christian era. This comet had been seen by the inhabitants of Jupiter forty million years before, and consequently the many visits he had paid to our system between then and the beginning of the present century, had enabled him to watch with becoming observation the progress which the earth made from time to time in its growth. He makes comparisons between this world and others, much to the earth's disadvantage, and tells of the first origin of mankind, though having naturally French peculiarities, as, of course, all respectable comets should have, he finds nothing worth mentioning in the history of this sphere between the Deluge and a survey of Paris and the Parisians in 1811. Comets are not prophets, and, by the way, this comet is a female. We apologize for mistaking the sex. So M. Flammarion tells us that the last words "she" uttered were these, not prophetically but as a fact: "Humanity, which seems so old, is only in its early childhood. It struggles and suffers yet with its first inward pains, but let it be hopeful! Within less than a hundred thousand years it shall have the faculty of reason, gratuitous and compulsory education, intelligent universal suffrage, a well-defined republican form of government, freedom of conscience, the suppression of soldiers, drivers of cattle, and human butchers." Truly, a Parisian comet!

We need not dwell upon the third section of this quaint little production. We have said enough to indicate its character—and now we wonder why the book was written.

THE DARK SIDE OF NEW-YORK LIFE; AND ITS CRIMINAL CLASSES FROM FIFTH AVENUE DOWN TO THE FIVE POINTS. A complete narrative of the mysteries of New-York. New-York: FRED. GERHARD. 1873.

The subject and the manner in which it is treated would amply justify the consignment of this book to the waste-basket. But there are circumstances connected with it which, in the public interests, demand exposure. We are not now going to discuss the question whether such works have an evil influence or not. We are well assured that they have. We do not imagine that many respectable people will be attracted by the above title. It is the thoughtless, the depraved, the cravers after sensationalism, who are most likely to be fascinated by it into throwing away their money. And it is those specially who are the most likely to be influenced by the demoralization of crime when it is kept before their eyes in its most degrading details. Familiarity, in this case, breeds indifference, and will too often induce to actions which at first sight are repelling. Without, therefore, troubling ourselves to offer any argument upon the question, we are content to assert the conviction that books of this kind are bad, and we do not fear that the sentiment of all intelligent communities will not be with us. But apart from this consideration the present publication is grossly unjust. We know as well as most people the nature of the evils that surround us, and however much we desire to see them remedied, we have not sought to extenuate them. But there is no reason why they should be exaggerated. If this work is to be accepted as truth, then every man, woman, and child in this City, except Friedrich Gerhard, who, we believe, is author as well as publisher, must be something very like a fiend. Every one is trying to rob, steal, plunder, and, if necessary, kill his neighbor, and there is no power to protect anybody. If visitors to New-York ever leave the City alive, or in the possession of ten cents' worth of property above the value of the clothes they stand in, they owe their good fortune to some mistake on the part of our citizens. That is the impression which a perusal of Mr. Gerhard's compilation would convey. For compilation it is, and except for the manner in which the book has come into existence, we probably should have treated it as too insignificant to notice. Several months ago the same Friedrich Gerhard, whose name appears on the present title page, began the publication of a work in German entitled, *Die Nachtseiten von New-York*. "The Dark Side of New-York," is merely a translation of that, with a few interpolations added for the purpose of evading the laws against an infringement of copyright, if they can be so evaded. Then the principal portions of *Die Nachtseiten von New-York* are a very literal translation into German from American books, of which we mention as most important, *Sunshine and Shadow*, by Matthew Hale Smith; *The Nether Side of New-York*, by Edward Crapsey, a portion of which first appeared in the *Galaxy*; and *Lights and Shadows of New-York Life*, by James D. McCabe, Jr. Materials gathered very liberally from these three books in particular, with the addition of some notes said to be taken from a detective's diary, and a due proportion of German philosophy, are worked up first into *Die Nachtseiten*, and then translated back into the book which we have before us, and which the author, in a letter dated Oct. 24, has the effrontery to ask us to recommend to our readers.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY for the use of Colleges, Schools, and Families; being a comprehensive account of the principal personages of history, with date and places of birth, &c., to which are added complete chronological tablets showing the rulers of the principal countries of the world. By Rev. REUBEN PARSONS, D. D. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 1873.

Three hundred and eighty small pages of large type do not afford much space for a biographical dictionary, but the author would have done better if he had made it infinitesimally less. His book would have been quite as valuable. There is nothing comprehensive about it except omissions. Dr. Parsons tenders a kind of apology for having noticed very few of "the glorious body of saints," but he seems very confident that he has in all other respects produced a work of supreme merit—*vide* preface. We are very much inclined to think that if he had not been so neglectful of the saints, and had left the "principal personages in history" to be attended to by some more competent hand he might have done better. With every wish to be charitable, we hope that he would.

BIBLE CHART OF GENEALOGY AND CHRONOLOGY FROM THE CREATION TO A. D. 100. Prepared by C. S. HALSEY. Boston: SIMS BROTHERS. 1873.

This chart will doubtless be of some service to the Sunday-school teacher. It is based upon the chronology given in the Bible, and displays the descent of the Savior from David and the patriarchs. It also illustrates the position in respect to time of the Babylonian and Assyrian Empires, and those of the Medes and Persians, and of Rome, &c. It is clear, and arranged in such a manner as to be readily brought within the understanding of children.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

On Oct. 21 Right Hon. John Bright, who was re-elected without opposition on his accepting the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, addressed his constituents in Bingley Hall, which was completely filled by a most enthusiastic auditory. To the body of the hall, which is estimated to afford standing-room to 11,000 or 12,000, the public had admission free. The platform, from which Mr. Bright spoke, was seated for 100. Behind this was a gallery erected for 200 ladies, while right and left were two spacious side galleries to accommodate 1,250 persons. At 7 o'clock the main entrances to the body of the hall were thrown open to the public, and in a very few minutes the vast area was occupied by a closely-serried mass. The London *Times* supplies the following résumé and critique of the speech:

"That which we have in this speech, therefore, is simply an exposition of the views which Mr. Bright will support in the Cabinet, and which may be expected more or less to color its policy. Thus regarded it will probably not disappoint his advanced allies; but it is also marked by a vein of patience and moderation which may serve to reassure the more timid members of the party. He could hardly avoid commencing with a brief review of the past five years; but he evidently thinks that one of his colleagues has done enough in the way of 'enthusiastic laudations' of the present Administration. He contents himself with a summary of the principles he deems to have been established by the chief measures of the Ministry. The enunciation of one or two of those principles may prove a little startling; but Mr. Bright alone is responsible for the particular deductions he may draw from measures of Irish policy. The view of the speaker, however, is in the main directed toward the future, and for this purpose he evidently treats those measures as containing the germs of future legislation. The fate of the Irish Church is taken to show that Churches can be disestablished. The Irish Land act establishes a precedent for interfering with the claims of landlords in the interest of poor tenants; and the abolition of purchase in the army points to a similar abolition of purchase in the Church. To the ballot, of course, Mr. Bright adheres for better or for worse, and he approves the separation of the judicial from the legislative functions of the House of Lords. The only measure which he disapproves is the Education act, and he takes care to explain that his illness incapacited him from knowing what was passing at the time it was adopted. By his observations on this point, he appears to give his full support to the principles of the Birmingham League. He denounces the bill as having extended and confirmed a system which it ought to have superseded. He avows it as one ground of his objection to any denominational system that it necessarily becomes an Established Church system, and he thinks it should be the main object of a liberal educational policy gradually to supersede the denominational schools, or to absorb them in a 'national' system. He considers the Nonconformists, in short, justly aggrieved, and he specially objects to the twenty-fifth clause. These are sentiments which are somewhat incongruous in a colleague of Mr. Forster, but so long as the present Vice President of the Council retains his office we cannot believe that any substantial change in his policy will be sanctioned by the Cabinet. Mr. Bright, moreover, when he passes from opinions to practical recommendations, displays the moderation we have already noticed. He thinks there is a just and simple mode by which, without harm to any one, all that is proposed to be done by the twenty-fifth clause may be accomplished, and he is doubtless right in his conviction that many supporters of the clause would gladly accept some modification which would render the working of the act more steady and harmonious. 'But,' he adds, 'with regard to the great question whether we are on the right track for a general sound public education of our children, that must be left to further proof.' Of course, he expresses a warm approval of the Geneva Arbitration, and no one will be surprised to hear that he thinks we should best consult our honor and interests by withdrawing, 'at no distant time,' from the African coast; but here, again, he appears to reserve his opinion respecting the course which may be immediately incumbent upon us.

But, as we have said, Mr. Bright shows a better appreciation than some very eminent Ministerial speakers of the necessity of looking forward as well as looking back. The Liberal Government, he thinks, owes its vast majority at the last election to the fact that there was a great work to be done, and that it was prepared to do it, and he puts forward a similar ground for confidence in view of an approaching election. The number of measures he suggests is, indeed, sufficiently formidable, and it may be more than doubted whether the Liberal Party will be united upon all of them. The necessity of extending the county franchise is, perhaps, generally admitted, and Mr. Bright appears to apprehend that the chief difficulty will be to keep it out of the hands of the Conservatives. He could hardly, however, assign a more cogent reason for according a continued support to the Liberal Party than the expediency of avoiding a second Conservative Reform bill. When he proposed 'the freedom of the land' as the next great object of the Liberal Party, he enters on a far more disputable question; but if, as one or two expressions would seem to imply, he only means the increase of legal facilities for buying and selling land, he will meet with but slight opposition. On 'workmen's questions' he thinks that, without yielding all the demands which have been advanced, some concession ought to be made. He denounces our expenditure, though not especially the military expenditure, and he indicates the income tax and a 'free breakfast-table' as points with which a new budget may naturally be expected to deal. If we add these explicit statements to the hints with which the speech commenced, we have abundant material for a new Liberal policy."

Mr. Bright's reference to the Alabama question ran thus: "I have not touched yet upon one question which I think ought not to be passed over, and that is the course of the Government in the settlement of the dispute with the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, I think, referred to a speech made the other day by an eminent member of the House of Lords. He spoke, or rather insinuated, that the Government turned one cheek meekly to the United States and the other meekly to Russia, and had only a bold front for the savage African nation. With regard to the savage African nation, I will undertake to say that there are no fifteen men in this room more anxious to avoid war with the African nation, or more disposed by all possible and reasonable pacific measures to adjust the troubles which have arisen on that continent, than I am. The time will come, I trust, and before long, when Parliament, acting upon the opinion of one of its own committees, will consider that it would be wise to withdraw absolutely from the African coast. There is no slave trade to put an end to now. Trade flourishes rather more where there are no forts than where there are forts. It is a country where English life is scarcely to be maintained, and I believe the interests and the honor of the country at some not distant time would be best consulted by an entire withdrawal from that coast. But as to America, they talk of the treaty of 1872 as it were the humiliation of England. No, the humiliation was not in 1872. The humiliation was between the years 1861 and 1865. Many of you met me in the Town Hall during those years when we discussed the American question. If the Government of the country had treated the United States with what I term a generous neutrality; if the rich people of this country had not in the main sided with the insurrectionary planters of the South; if the writers of any of your important newspapers had dealt fairly with their kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, there would have been no dispute between the United Kingdom and the United States. But the dispute arose, and what was it the duty of the Government to do? To let it rankle and fester until it grew to something which was grievous to both nations, and grievous to the world? No. They took it when the cost and the question was manageable. They trod in the steps of a member of a previous Government, the present Lord Derby, who was then Foreign Secretary, and it was Lord Derby, for I say it to his honor, who first of all admitted the propriety of arbitration between the United States and England. Any one may say that the terms were not settled and the Government conceded too much. Well, I venture to say this, that twenty years hence, when the pen of history narrates what has been done in regard to the question, it will say that that treaty, that arbitration, and the conduct of Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and their colleagues, added a nobler chapter to the history of England than if it had filled it with the records of bloody battles."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Frederick Francis Archibald Farquharson, a young man, has just been committed to the Wiltshire (England) Assizes on a charge of bigamy by the Trowbridge Magistrates. It appeared from the evidence that in 1859 he first married a lady named Buckley, but in 1861 was divorced from her, as it was alleged, on the ground that he was under age at the time of the marriage. In the same year, being now of age, he married Miss Alice Bertha Henrietta Voyer Benest, at Hackney Church, London, after a courtship of seven months. On the occasion of this marriage prisoner said nothing about the former marriage. The party lived together as man and wife up to a very recent period. Prisoner, however, was in the habit of going into the country on business, and the frequency of these excursions excited some suspicions in the mind of his London wife's mother, who thereupon paid a visit to North Bradley, Wilts, the residence of the prisoner's mother, a lady of independent means. To her great astonishment she there found the prisoner with another wife and family, he having, it was shown in evidence, married on the 26th of December, 1865, a young lady named Jessie Hooper. The mother of the London wife compelled the prisoner to enter her cab, and accompany her to Trowbridge, where she gave him into custody. The prisoner, who is a man of good address, is about thirty. He has served in the army. The prisoner, when he left his London wife, said he had to go into the country on business, and when he left his country spouse it was under the pretext of going to town on business. All three of the wives were present during a recent examination, and the two latter have families.

DAVIS AND BENJAMIN.

THEIR DECEITFUL REPORT OF THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote concludes his interesting series of personal reminiscences in the Washington *Chronicle*, by an exposure of the duplicity of Jeff. Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, and other leaders of the rebellion, in relation to the celebrated Hampton Roads Conference. He quotes a remark, said to be frequently made by Ex-Senator Wigfall, that "There are no two men living who could have brought about the defeat of the Confederate cause save Jeff. Davis and Judah P. Benjamin." Admitting that he at any rate placed a proper estimate upon these two men, although, of course, doubting whether any abilities or virtues would have been sufficient to gain the objects for which they fought, he describes his own efforts to expel Benjamin from the rebel cabinet, and says that when, after his renomination by Davis for Secretary of War had been rejected in the Confederate Senate, the same body confirmed him for Secretary of State, it seemed like "kicking him up stairs," but may have been occasioned by the knowledge of the fact that Davis needed constantly the aid of a facile and polished writer in the preparation of his messages and other important official documents. He alludes to the terms of merited reprobation in which Benjamin has been referred to ever since his college career, which so abruptly terminated, and says that he "was notoriously occupied almost every night during his stay in Richmond in betting at faro, and on several occasions while thus disreputably occupied is reported to have owed his escape from the vigilance of the officers of the law alone to his prompt dexterity in leaping from the back doors of the gambling-hells, where he was thus seeking the recreation of his faculties." He continues:

"Now, as this man had the fortune to be such a special favorite of Messrs. Davis and Hunter as to have been selected by his cunning coplotters in mischief to make the opening speech to the crowd assembled at the African Church in Richmond for the purpose of being edified touching the sombre mysteries of the famed Hampton Roads negotiation, it has been thought not amiss to let the world know who and what he has heretofore been in this world of sorrow and care. At this same meeting Mr. Hunter is reported to have presided. He did not, as we are told, himself address the assemblage. This would not at all have suited the purpose desired to be accomplished. Had he done so he would have been compelled by the natural curiosity of those in attendance to answer sundry questions relating to what had actually occurred at Hampton Roads, which would have imposed upon him the necessity of revealing all that he knew, or of telling a downright falsehood. For neither of these was he quite prepared; he preferred the device so well known to trickish political demagogues under the name of *suppressio veri*. It was announced from the chair, as I learn, that no one would be expected to speak on this occasion but those whose names would be called in succession by the moderator of the meeting. Mr. Benjamin now came forward and made the most guileful and plausible address which he was capable of providing, in which those present were told, in most honeyed and pathetic accents, that Mr. Davis was solicitous, above all living men, for peace, and that with a view to attaining this object he had dispatched three Commissioners to meet Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, one of whom, he said, was Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, who, being known by Mr. Davis to entertain the opinion that a just and honorable peace was attainable, had been given a place on the commission, in order that a fair experiment on this subject should be made; but alas! alas! and again alas! Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward had been both found to be inflexibly bent upon the prosecution of the war, and had fiercely demanded of the Confederate States and people an unconditional submission. Whether he shed tears on this occasion over the cruel disappointment of Mr. Davis' ardently-cherished wishes for peace I am not precisely informed. After this syren song of Mr. Benjamin had been thus willingly sung it was easy for Mr. Davis himself to come forward and declare that since they were now forced to choose between unconditional submission and a continued prosecution of the war he was decidedly for the latter, and to get those whom he addressed, and who were kept in absolute ignorance of the real facts that had just been taking place on the steamer in Hampton Roads, to adopt the bold and sanguinary resolutions which were now presented for their consideration. During the three or four hours which were spent at the African Church not a word was spoken by any one touching Mr. Lincoln's amiable and conciliatory demeanor at Hampton Roads. Not a word about the four hundred millions which had been virtually tendered to the slaveholding people of the South as a recompense for the slaves they had lost; not a word was said about the magnanimous offer of amnesty to the whole people of the South; not a word in reference to the manly explanation given of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the colored population of the South, favorable, as it was, to the slaveholding people of the South. Mr. Stephens, when he wrote his famous book on the war deemed it necessary to state the facts just referred to at great length. Why did not Mr. Hunter, as the Chairman of this Richmond meeting, do the same thing? Why did not Mr. Davis make, at that time, an exposition of the whole truth of the case to those who had flocked to the African Church in order to learn the exact condition of public affairs, and ascertain what chance yet existed of the early termination of this wasting and bloody conflict? Why were not Judge Campbell and Mr. Stephens invited to state, in the hearing of those who had convened, all that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward had said and done at Hampton Roads? Why was it not stated, as Mr. Stephens has done in his book, what a noble and magnanimous desire Gen. Grant had exhibited for peace without any more shedding of fraternal blood, and of the disappointment and chagrin he had evinced at hearing that the negotiations for peace had failed? Why were not all these important particulars frankly disclosed to the Confederate Congress? Why were not the citizens of the South, whether in the army or at their own homes, allowed to know what a golden opportunity was now open to them of being restored once more to the ineffable blessings of peace and to the paternal protection of the noble Government upon which they had been, in an evil hour, persuaded to commence so causeless and unprovoked a war? It will not do for these gigantic wrong-doers to plead now in their defense that Mr. Lincoln made to the Confederate Commissioners no formal tender of peace. This, of course, it was impossible to do without impliedly recognizing the independence of the Southern States, which it was altogether out of Mr. Lincoln's power to grant, had he been ever so much disposed to do so. I insist, as I have always insisted, and as all men of intelligence everywhere will be soon found to admit, that the artful, secretive, and perfidious conduct of Mr. Davis, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Benjamin, in concealing from the people of the generous and patriotic South the liberal and humane offers of President Lincoln at Hampton Roads, is one of the most unpardonable instances of public malefaction and treachery that has ever stained the history of nations. Nothing can now atone for it, and no excuses which can be offered will be of power to assuage the rising indignation of a cruelly mistreated people. Not a drop of blood was afterward shed in this terrible war, for which Messrs. Davis, Hunter, and Benjamin are not clearly responsible. All the evils which the unhappy South has since experienced are attributable to these monstrous public criminals alone, and the day will come when the language which I am now using on this subject, harsh as it may seem to some overfastidious ears, will be everywhere regarded as singularly marked with moderation and forbearance. Knowing Mr. Davis and the clique of which he was the head so well, I plainly perceived when I left Richmond what course of deception and fraud they would be sure to pursue when driven by public sentiment to make some ostensible effort for peace. I did not at all doubt that they would avow themselves to be for peace, could one be obtained on honorable terms; but to a peace on the basis of a restoration of the Union they were invincibly opposed. This would have robbed them of their ill-gotten power; this would have consigned them to political discredit, this would have defeated the scheme of founding a new empire on American soil, with Jefferson Davis as its brilliant executive chief imperial. The longer continuance of the war could do Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin no harm, as those gentlemen well knew that, no matter how disastrous this conflict might prove to others, they at least would be safe from injury, by reason of their having a large sum of money waiting for them in Liverpool, which they could seize upon and appropriate to their own use, in case the Southern people should be whipped into submission. It was fully understood when they fled from Richmond that Mr. Benjamin should traverse the ocean as quickly as he could, in order to clutch this fund for future division between himself and his recognized lord and master. The journey to England by Mr. Benjamin, and by Mr. Davis also in due time, upon this grand fiscal expedition, many persons in Richmond know well that I openly prophesied at least six months before it occurred."

THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The Truckee (Nev.) *Republican* of Oct. 25 gives this intelligence: "Col. A. W. Von Schmidt returned yesterday from Tahoe City. He reports that he has found a suitable place for the location of the Lick Observatory, about two miles from Tahoe City, and between that place and Hot Springs. The place selected for the observatory is on a peninsula of land which extends into the lake. The elevation is about 300 feet above the lake, and 6,750 above the sea level. The site commands a magnificent view of the lake and the great Tahoe basin. It is naturally easily accessible from Tahoe City, Hot Springs, or the lake shore, and at a trifling expense the entire peninsula can be converted into a beautiful park, with walks, carriage-roads, &c. There is an abundance of stately forest trees, water without limit and with any pressure required. Snow, at the point located for the observatory, rarely ever falls to a depth exceeding four feet. Von Schmidt left for San Francisco to see if the site selected is satisfactory, and if a perfect title to the property can be obtained. The reasons for locating the observatory at or in the vicinity of Tahoe are the clearness of the atmosphere and the comparatively light fall of snow for the altitude. At Summit Station, on the Central Pacific Road, which is about 7,000 feet above the sea, the prevalence of strong currents of wind would be an obstacle to astronomical observations, and then snow falls there frequently to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prof. Von Dollinger, who has spent the vacation in strict retirement, has returned to Munich, and is about to resume his lectures. The 5th of November is the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as professor. Several sympathetic demonstrations are in preparation for the day.

The Ultramontane Poles in Prussia a few days ago dispatched a delegate to the Comte De Chambord, in the person of M. De Zoltovski, to present their allegiance to the King of France, and call his Majesty's attention to the state of Poland, which appears to expect reunion at the hand of the new French ruler.

The *Levant Times* states the official journal of Yanina announces that the British Government has intimated its intention to grant a reward of £1,000 for distribution among the Turkish soldiers who killed Tako Arvanitaki, the chief of the band which massacred Mr. Herbert and his companions, and that a like sum will be given by the Greek Government.

A large cask of Schloss Johannisberg of 1868, reputed the finest wine the famous vineyard of Prince Metternich ever produced, was sold a fortnight ago by auction, at the cellars on the spot, and was knocked down to a Russian agent at the price of 28,000 gulden, which will make the hock cost as nearly as possible twenty guineas a dozen when bottled, supposing there is no loss or waste in the process.

The total number of French soldiers inscribed on the first part of the contingent for the class of 1872 is 151,039. The portion called under the flag is 89,023, but to provide for the exemptions and deductions there is a necessity, to obtain that number, to take 95,155 for the first category. The remainder will compose the second contingent. It may be remembered that the young men of the former have to serve for five years, and the latter from six months to one year.

The Brussels journals announce the death of M. Rastoul de Mingeot, author of a history of Leopold I. and of a biography of the first Queen of the Belgians, which he wrote, in 1850, in two days. He made his début in Belgium, about twenty years ago, as an improvisatore, after having been substitute for M. Michelet at the College of France in Paris. The Brussels correspondent of the *Meuse* affirms that this gentleman died, at the age of seventy, in profound misery, having in his possession only a sum of one franc, composing his whole fortune.

Considerable progress is now being made with the rebuilding of the Library of the Louvre, for which a sum of 700,000 francs was voted by the National Assembly. The works are being carried on under the superintendence of M. Lefuel, the architect of the Tuileries. A great scaffolding has been erected, along each stage of which is laid a railway, along which the materials are conveyed in wagons. As nearly all the books have been burned, the new building is not to be used as a library, but will form a portion of the offices of the Ministry of Finance.

"Baron Haussmann," says the *Pays*, "is well avenged. All his projects, even those against which most fire and flame were spouted, are being by degrees again placed on the order of the day. Take, for example, the Avenue du Grand Opéra, which is to terminate on the Place du Théâtre Français. That thoroughfare is, to begin with, to be prolonged as far as the Rue d'Antin, and at the same time the ground of the Rue Louis-le-Grand will be leveled. The 1,200,000 francs employed in the operation will be well laid out, as the shop-keepers in the neighborhood can testify."

A curious story is going the rounds of the Continental journals. The Duke of Meiningen recently startled his relatives and his court by marrying privately Fraulein Ellen Frans, an actress. Soon afterward he proposed to take his wife to the villa upon the Lake of Geneva, which was the property of the late Duchess, who was a daughter of Princess Marianne of the Netherlands. The villa is now the property of the Princess Marianne, who, it is said, gave her servants stringent orders not to admit the duke's present wife on any condition. The ducal couple had, consequently, to abandon their plans.

There is now living at the Lye, Worcestershire, an old woman who, on well-established evidence, has reached the age of 103 years. Her name is Sarah Hill, and she lives with a married daughter. For a number of years past she has been receiving two shillings a week from the parish, and she has all along asserted her age to be in accordance with the years given above, but her statement was doubted. She said she was baptized in Old Swinford Church in 1772, and that she well remembered walking there on the occasion, being at the time a little trot of between two and three years. Her friends, piqued apparently at the doubt entertained on the subject, have lately obtained a certified extract from the parish register at Old Swinford, showing that she was baptized on Dec. 15, 1772. Up to last year she was tolerably active, but she has now taken to her bed.

The destruction of forests by fire continues, says a correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, to be reported from all parts of Asia Minor. It is an ancient but fatal practice with the native peasantry to burn down the woods for the purpose of turning the land into pasture for their cattle. In this way a large forest of pines on the mountain of Nymph-Dagh was consumed the other day, while in the neighborhood of Bel-Kaivé, near Smyrna, a plantation of 3,000 olive-trees has been destroyed owing to the carelessness of the country people. In Candia, also, lately a large fire has been raging for eleven days among the mountains of the Sphakia, and nearly decimated one of the most magnificent forests in the island. It is melancholy to observe, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that as civilization advances coal-mines are becoming exhausted and forests are disappearing.

NEW STEEL GUNS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Echo* says: "The thirty-five steel guns, now almost completed at Woolwich, are the first of their kind introduced into the British service, if we except the batch of little mountain cannon constructed for the Abyssinian war. The Fraser gun, that has been generally adopted by the army and navy, is a hard steel tube in a jacket of tough wrought-iron, the same mode of construction being employed for making the light field-pieces of the Horse Artillery, as also the stupendous thirty-eight-ton monsters, now being built at the Royal Gun Factory. Practice and experience have demonstrated most conclusively that this composite system is best for most kinds of ordnance. For some special purposes, however, a very light arm is required, as, for instance, where field-guns have to be carried over mountainous country, as also for arming the steam launches and pinnaces carried by our big iron-clads, and it is to supply this want that these steel weapons have been designed. They weigh but 200 pounds each, and can therefore, be carried on a mule, or in the prow of a boat, without inconvenience. Being bored and fashioned from a single block of steel, the utmost strength has been obtained, the weapons being, moreover, tempered in oil to harden them as much as possible after attaining to the proper calibre. The bore of the gun is thirty-six inches long, and the diameter of the projectile that it fires is four inches. The utmost range of the new arms is stated to be 4,000 yards, but they will not be sighted beyond 1,800, or, at the most, 2,500 yards, because the service for which they are intended will not involve long-range firing. They do not carry solid shot, but only shell."

CHICAGO MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Everett Chamberlain, a member of the press of Chicago, is about to issue a volume containing a large number of statistics concerning the commerce and industries of that city, from which the following statements and figures are taken:

"The following table presents a summary view of the number of establishments in each of the classes into which we have divided the manufactories of Chicago, together with the development since 1860, and the present production per year:

	Number established 1873.	Number up to 1860.	Present annual product.
Iron works	127	20	$32,103,000
Wood works	143	26	18,807,000
Iron and wood (additional to foregoing)	58	26	17,419,500
Silver smelting and works in brass, type metal, and terra cotta	24	5	7,250,000
Brick and stone	57	6	7,570,000
Leather (including boots and shoes)	34	13	3,001,000
Malt and spirituous liquors	22	5	9,140,000
Chemical varnish, &c	61	14	9,122,500
Miscellaneous	124	28	18,388,000
Total	660	149	$122,481,000

Number concerns established since 1870 … 182
Total number of employes … 48,429
Total capital invested … $50,017,500
Total wages per annum … 27,700,828
Total yearly product … 122,481,000

From other figures given it is estimated that Chicago has 70,999 persons engaged in manufactures; that an aggregate of $179,831,000 is the yearly product of their labors, and that upward of one-half the entire population of the city is already supported by the manufactures of what most people are still disposed to regard as 'an exclusively commercial city.'"

OUR FINANCES.

THE CURRENCY AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of 10th of October, you called attention to a communication of "Knickerbocker" on the question of "The Approach to Specie Payments," and requested your readers, if they had not time to read it, to cut it out and keep it till they had. For one, I have followed your advice. I have also read the article from the same correspondent in your issue of the 17th October, entitled "Our Gold Resources."

Judging from the attention you bestow on "Knickerbocker," as well as from his style and research, it is likely that he has much experience and knowledge in financial affairs. Without claiming as much, I ask a place in your paper for a few thoughts on the general subject of the currency, in connection with the return to specie payments. If I understand "Knickerbocker" aright, he favors a return to specie payments by the General Government, and, for that purpose, favors the withdrawal of the national bank notes or the legal tenders—it is not certain which. Let me quote from his letter.

"When gold has fairly taken its place in sufficient amount to warrant the experiment, there may be legal resumption, and the people may then decide which of the two currencies they prefer, greenbacks or national bank notes. This exchange of greenbacks for the national bank currency will be easy. The Treasury will only have to redeem the bonds on which the bank issues are based, paying for them with a convertible greenback currency, which would thus become the only paper money in circulation, and, by the same process, extinguish $350,000,000 of the United States debt—a desirable financial operation in itself."

There are some difficulties suggested in the above which will probably take some time to settle. First, whether the people will decide to prefer greenbacks or bank notes. This question should be determined prior to an attempt at resumption. It ought to be met at once by Congress. I am decidedly in favor of the greenbacks, to which I think "Knickerbocker" leans; but there will be a party in favor of the national bank notes, and, perhaps, a further inflation of their quantity by free banking.

"Knickerbocker" says the exchange of greenbacks for the national currency will be easy, and that $350,000,000 of the national debt will be saved by it. This idea has been often advanced, and seems to be correct. But the wonder is, if it be so easy, why it is not done. Now the truth is, the national banks have some claims to favor. You cannot retire their notes except by the legal tender, and to do that you must issue the additional amount of greenbacks. The Government must then, as she redeems the notes with legal tender, hold the notes against the bonds deposited by the banks until some way be provided for the exchange or cancellation of the bonds. This will, perhaps, be not so easy as it seems on paper. It will require, probably, another department at Washington, or at least some more clerical force.

Again, there is an objection to abolishing the national currency until you are sure of a better in its place. But the change can be made, and ought to be. It will take some time. The opponents of resumption need not be distressed, for it will not be done in a hurry.

Let us see how it would work in the end. The national debt will be reduced to the amount of the national bank notes. This will be but a temporary reduction. Then sell for gold so many of the bonds as will make a sure basis for resumption. If there be too much currency, it can be reduced; if too little, it can be increased by giving it in exchange for bonds. If the balance of trade be so greatly against us as to drain us of our specie, and a general monetary crisis come on, the Government—Congress—is the proper authority to determine as to the suspension of specie payments. Much better the power to be lodged there than with the banks. We have been acting under an exercise of this power for ten years, and, although not pleasant, yet it is better than to be at the mercy of State or national banks to resume and suspend when they please.

"Knickerbocker" calculates on a grand total of coin in the country of $150,000,000 prior to the 1st of January, 1874, and asks if this be not a safe basis on which to commence the substitution of coin for greenbacks. He does not give the amount of greenbacks outstanding at present. Let us suppose, for our purpose, that there are of greenbacks, $350,000,000; national bank notes, $300,000,000; total, $650,000,000. Is it possible, with any degree of safety, to begin to redeem $650 of paper with $150 of gold. The disproportion is too great. The conclusive answer to it at present seems to be that, if, in violation of law, the banks cannot redeem their obligations with $650,000,000 of currency, how much less could they do it if they had to pay gold!

But the way to resumption is sure, and I agree in the main with "Knickerbocker," on the general idea.

The national banks have done well. They aided the Government in a critical time; they pay very considerable taxes to the support of the Government; but they are in default now, and cannot complain if the Government should change its policy. They also have been favored by the Government and the people, and have made money—very respectable dividends.

I would not, however, do violence to the national banks. It is easier to break down a system than to build it up. Let us preserve all that is beneficial, and keep the good-will of the banks, if we can. We will need them for depositories of the public moneys collected, and as agents to redeem the legal tender in gold. When legal tender is required from the Government, by the exchange of bonds, the greenbacks can be issued to the banks. The banks also deposit bonds with the Government to secure their depositors. I would lessen the tax on the national banks, and, if necessary, raise the rate of interest. The system, then, which seems just and fair is to retire the national bank notes; to replace them by a sufficient amount of legal tender to make enough currency for the business of the country; to stop decreasing the national debt when it gets down to $2,000,000,000, and, if necessary for the present emergency, stop temporarily; but there will be no necessity of stopping the decrease until that be reached. Let us illustrate the proposition: Amount of greenbacks, $350,000,000; amount of national bank notes, $300,000,000. Decrease the bank notes two hundred millions by buying gold to that amount, and issue legal tender for the other one hundred millions. We thus reduce the debt one hundred millions, and have nearly three hundred millions of gold in the Treasury to commence redemption of $450,000,000 of paper. When that is done the gold and silver will add some to the volume of currency, just in proportion as the legal tender becomes as good as gold.

If the paper money be found not sufficient for the business of the country, increase its volume by giving the greenbacks in exchange for the bonds, and with the bonds purchasing gold. The premium paid by the Government will be more than made up by the saving of interest from retiring the bank notes, and were not that the case, *it is only just and fair that the Government should keep its paper at par with gold.*

This system would have sufficient elasticity. The system of unlimited free banking, or the old State banking system, was entirely too elastic. At times, when not needed, there would be a perfect deluge of currency.

The system of retiring either bank notes or greenbacks, without replacing them, would be entirely too stringent. At first, the proposed plan of exchanging legal tenders for bank notes would have the appearance of increasing the volume of currency, and serve to float us gallantly over the Centennial of 1876, but it is logical, and would work out all right in a few years. The late civil war and the decisions of the Supreme Court have paved the way for a sound currency. We need the Government, depending on the will of the people, as the regulator. This is the constitutional currency. The banks, which have power to issue paper money, whether they be the old United States, or the new national, banks, can act outside of the Government, and even against law, or against the Government, when it suits their interest. The courts have decided that the General Government has the right to issue paper, and to make it a legal tender. However men may differ as to the latter, yet the right to issue paper is unquestioned. Let us, then, keep up and perfect the system of issuing paper money by the Government, and avoid the other question by making the money as good as gold. Let us never return again to the old State banking system, nor to any other system that relieves the United States from the obligation of redeeming directly in gold all the paper money of the country.

McC.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

THE NOVEMBER STATEMENT AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the public has been repeatedly called to the policy of the Treasury Department in supporting the price of gold. It was shown as early as the 27th of September that gold must take a downward course, and that a few millions thrown upon the market would inevitably put the price to par. The advantages of gold at par are numerous and apparent. The money markets of the country would have been at once relieved either by the coin itself or the release of the greenbacks hoarded, which would have been everywhere exchanged for coin.

The pressure upon the gold market, which is now observed, under which the price must inevitably decline, was to be foreseen. All the advantages which this state of things might have given the country have been lost through the policy of the Secretary.

An examination of the statements of the department will show how persistently its influence has been used to sustain the price of coin. The Treasurer reported:

	Coin in Treasury.	Outstanding Certificates.	Belonging to United States.
Sept. 20	$83,623,595	$36,194,700	$47,428,695
Nov. 1	82,313,581	27,569,880	54,743,701
Decrease	$1,310,014	8,624,820	
Increase			$7,315,006

—Showing that while the holders of certificates withdrew coin to the extent of eight and one-half millions, the Treasury itself increased the amount at its own disposition by the sum of seven and one-half millions in the same period.

What occasion has there been for any continued accumulation of coin by the Treasury? It cannot be answered that it was to keep its strength for the payment of interest and redemption of principal of debt during the month of November. This could have been effected by anticipating the payment of one or the other, or both, as rapidly as coin flowed into the Treasury. By so much as the Secretary made such anticipation he would have depressed the market for gold, even though he were too timid to take the true and bold policy of throwing five millions on the market and bringing down the price of gold to the level of other values; on the contrary, he has, by his policy of absorption, forced the importer to pay a price for gold which he knows to be above its value, and to just this extent has bled him of his resources to the benefit of the foreign broker and speculator in gold.

Nor has he permanently improved the position of the Treasury, for the importer, who is not blind to the certain inevitable fall, now awaits the favorable moment when the millions about to come out from the Treasury and on the way from Europe will break the strength of the gold market.

Had the Secretary sold his coin or anticipated his payments, it is more than probable that every dollar of the import of coin from Europe would have been used to give immediate relief, and as money under this natural increase became cheaper, and confidence renewed, by a prudent and gradual withdrawal of paper as coin arrived, and the product of our own mines appeared in market, the country could be led, by gradual but sure steps, to general specie resumption.

It is now stated that the Anglo-American Syndicate in London has taken up the November coupons afloat in Europe, and will pay them into the Treasury on account of the new five per cent. loan, which seems to account for the small payments as yet paid here, and that the same combination has made large purchases of the loan of 1862, already called in and payable the 16th of this month. This diminishes the amount which the Secretary is forced to put out, but as it in no way decreases the sum in the Treasury, his responsibility is so much the greater. There is and can be no further excuse for his continued hoarding of coin. Again referring to the above statement with regard to the Syndicate, it is proper to ask, Is it fair to the country—to the importers in particular—that such surprises should be sprung upon it by the Treasury? If the information in regard to the purchases of the Syndicate be correct, was it not the duty of the Secretary at once to inform the public, which is in so many ways interested in all that touches the gold market, as soon as he had such knowledge? Here is another instance of the danger of trusting financial power to Government authority. It is certain to be abused, and the favorite plans of the Secretary will always override the interests of the country. The interest of the Syndicate, and the success of the conversion of bonds into the new loan, supersede the one overruling paramount need of the country—a return to specie payment, which can only be begun when gold is at par.

What were the reasons of the Secretary for thus persistently sustaining the price of gold it is beyond the power of ordinary intelligence to comprehend. Fortunately, this unnatural process must soon end. The gold hoarded by the Secretary is now coming out. It is so heavy on the market that it is a question whether a million of currency could be had on a gold loan at ten per cent. per annum for any time. A great decline is inevitable, and par may soon be reached. Yet it must be allowed that it gold soon float in the currency, it will not be owing to any action of the Secretary, but rather in spite of his action, and that the foreign brokers and bankers, and every speculator in coin, have had a steady and useful friend in the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is of the greatest interest now to know whether any measures are to be taken by the Government to keep the coin in the country. This can only be done in one way—by the gradual withdrawal of a part of the paper currency as money becomes easy. With the withdrawal of the excess of fractional currency, the silver resumption of the Secretary may safely assume larger proportions, and small coins come into general use; with the withdrawal of greenbacks, gold would take their place.

Not a dollar of our import or production should be permitted to leave our shores.

KNICKERBOCKER.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

COST OF THE SHOW—DISSATISFIED EXHIBITORS—METROPOLITAN INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1873.

For fifteen days, or since the last week in September, we have not had a single rainy day, and the weather continues very warm and fine for the time of year. This, of course, has been one of the chief reasons for the late affluence at the exposition, there being on Monday last more than 45,000 entries. The visitors were chiefly Austrians in parties, coming from the different crown-lands of the Monarchy. Since something like this number of entries has been reported daily for near two months, I must pause here to ask why there is so great a discrepancy between the number of entries and the receipts. A financial report was lately published in the official *Wiener Zeitung*, which stated that the Government had expended for the exposition the sum of 15,043,314 florins. Up to the 31st of September the money taken for tickets and for entries amounted to only 2,681,627 florins, over and above expenses, which sum has been disbursed to the Government. The sum of 277,710 florins now remains on hand. But the average number of entries reported for the past two months is over 50,000 per diem, which, in two months time, ought to bring in a sum of fifty millions of florins. The reported daily expenses are 8,500 per diem, which, for sixty days, would make the expenses of the exposition 510,000 florins, or not far from half a million. Admitting, in order to make a most liberal estimate, that these figures are twice too large, that ought to give us 23,990,000 florins, and how does it happen then that there is a deficit already of more than twelve millions? I cannot imagine any principle by which these figures can be brought together, and hence am forced to conclude, by the inexorable rules of logic, that either the number of daily entries is greatly exaggerated, or a great deal of the money accruing therefrom goes in a way not indicated in the official reports. It is now publicly stated that more than twelve millions will be added to the national debt, but the people of Vienna do not complain, because they are proud of having had the greatest and most interesting exposition which has ever been held, and they think that the supreme excellence of their great show will never again be attained.

THE APPROACHING CLOSE.

The other day it was announced that the exposition would surely be closed on the 31st of October, but since that time a great variety of rumors have been afloat about an extension. Some persons who pretended to be well informed have gone so far as to say that, although closed on the 31st, the exhibition would be opened again early next year. From what I can learn, after many inquiries and as many sybilline answers, the General Director is willing to prolong the exhibition for a fortnight, but says that the "physical difficulties," as he calls them, are too great. After many delicate and roundabout questions in order to get at the meaning of this mystical phrase, I have been led to infer that it means material or financial difficulties, as the engagements made with officials and servants end on the 31st of October, and it would cost too much to renew these engagements. But I fancy there is yet another and a greater difficulty. As no sales of consequence are now made exhibitors are unwilling to prolong an expensive representation beyond the time fixed. For example, M. Maret, who represents M. Guyétant, the French artist who exhibits the case of exquisite cameos, one of the gems of the French artistic department, wrote to know if the cameos would be left in case the term was prolonged. M. Guyétant replied that he felt bound to close his exhibition on the 31st of the month, because, while the sales might justify a prolongation, he did not want to *faire concurrence* with his customers in Europe and America. He is an artist and not a regular dealer, and hence does not want to have it supposed that he would enter into competition with the trade. This is a sample case, and there are several hundreds of exhibitors who would have the same delicate sentiment when asked to prolong their expositions. When the artistic portion is removed the rest is not worth much—always excepting agricultural and machine halls—and hence we have here a prime difficulty, physical or otherwise, to the extension of time proposed. I imagine, however, that it is chiefly desired by the landlords in town and by those exhibitors from Vienna who want to stave off settling day as long as possible. I have already informed you that the inexorable bailiff is in charge of several stands, and that dreadfully insolent person swears that he will sell up the delinquents on the 1st of November, whether the exhibition is prolonged or not.

PROTESTING EXHIBITORS.

The protesting exhibitors did not make much by their petition to the Archduke Regneir, for it came back to them the other day indorsed *non possumus*. The malcontents then held another meeting, a much smaller one, comparatively speaking, at which it was resolved that a "Jury of Honor" should be constituted by themselves, and from among themselves, to revise and amend the transgressions of the International Jury. One of its most important tasks was to be the publication of these transgressions, so that all the world might know them. Not a bad idea, that—for the exhibitors who were disappointed in getting prizes to form themselves into a committee and to vote themselves the prizes they did not receive! And I dare say that the medal of the "Jury of Honor" might be made much more artistic and twice as handsome as the regular exposition medal. At a country fair in La Vendée I once saw a charlatan tooth-drawer who exhibited a book containing more than five hundred diplomas and certificates which had been sent to him. Among others he showed the diploma sent by his Majesty the Emperor of China. On pushing through the crowd to examine this curious document what was my surprise to see a highly embossed paper label, in the centre of which were the words, "Best English Nankeens." And every one of Dr. Dulcamara's auditors accepted that as the signature of his Majesty of China. In pursuing its great work the committee of disappointed exhibitors need have no fears about human credulity. The "Jury of Honor" is to be formed into a society in order that it may be chartered under the "Societies' act," and that will not only give it the right to bestow the society medals, under the sanction of the law, but it will also give it a show of authority which will make its medals quite as valuable to nine-tenths of the human race as those bearing the effigy of the Emperor.

ANOTHER CRISIS AHEAD.

The uncertainty in financial circles or the certainty of a second financial crisis, becomes more and more apparent, and the speculators of our city look decidedly blue. If within the next few weeks some of them do not end in the Danube, it can be said that all their fine calculations have already gone under water, and that a second deluge has come for them. The subject was discussed the other day at a meeting called by the Minister of Finance, under the presidency of M. De Pretis, at which some of the highest capacities upon 'Change were asked to express their opinion. Their opinion was that things were so very bad that they did not know how to set them right again, and as this was the opinion of the meeting no positive result was attained.

A QUEEN INCOGNITO.

I have a few social items about eminent or prominent personages, which may be told, I fancy, without impropriety. The other day a young lady, accompanied by an Austrian officer walked through the gallaries of the palace, and paused in the French department to admire some bronze statuettes exhibited by M. Droird. She asked the price of one of them, and on being told said with a sigh, "Ah! I have not money enough!" The French know very wel when a lady is distingué, and are very good judges of character, partly because they are always on the lookout for rascality. In this case the polite Frenchman said it did not matter at all about money, and if Madame would leave her card she would find the articles she desired at her hotel on her return. The lady regretted very much, but she had no card. M. Droird placed pen and ink before her, and she wrote an address. Other customers came, and it was some time before M. Droird glanced at the address, although assured that he had to deal with a lady of rank. The address was: "Olga, Reine des Hellènes, Athènes, Hotel Impérial, Vienna." The young Queen was very plainly dressed, and during her tour had made so many purchases that her porte-monnaie was empty. The plain merino dress would have been scouted by a New-York chamber-maid. The gentleman in uniform who accompanied the Queen was the Prince Royal of Hanover.

PLAY-GOER AND SOLDIER.

It is related of the King of Bavaria that he was walking in the park at Munich the other day, and suddenly stopped before an invalid soldier. The King asked where he had been wounded. "At Wörth!" was the reply. After some further words, during which the soldier used no titles, the King said: "Then you do not know me?" "No, I don't!" said the soldier. "I am your King; how is it you do not recognise me?" "Please, your Majesty," said the soldier, "probably because I am accustomed to the battle-field and you to the theatre; there I can't go!" This was a broad hint about the public gossip of the King's fondness for the theatre and his indifference to military topics, which King Louis did not relish. This story ought to terminate by the King's making the soldier a present of a loge in the theatre, but I am sorry to say it does not. The Vienna paper which records it adds that King Louis of Bavaria is one of the few monarchs who had no desire to visit the Vienna Exposition, and it is just barely possible that the writer of these last few words might have evolved all of the foregoing story from them. But *se non è vero, ben trovato*, and I pass with this comment to a more homely but certainly veracious story.

A POPULAR EX-MONARCH.

The Archduke Francis Charles, the father of the Emperor Francis Joseph, returned to Ischl yesterday. Very few foreigners know that the old gentleman who abdicated a quarter of a century ago in favor of his son, is now alive. Yet he is very popular in Vienna, and is always warmly greeted when he can be induced to come here. During his stay this time he was a daily visitor at the exposition, attended by his private physician solely. Instead of taking his luncheon in the Imperial pavilion, he very often slipped away to one of the Austrian restaurants, and ate with the crowd entirely unobserved. One evening he was very gay after his breakfast at Liesinger's beer hall, where there are always a hundred or more persons, and was suddenly recognized by the proprietor. The latter began to make excuses that he had not been notified of the honor of this visit. "All the better," said the old gentleman, "I have been taking a dish of your Hungarian gulacz. It was very good indeed. It is a long time since I have relished anything so much." The truth was that the old man had taken his gulacz with sans-ceremonie sauce, and enjoyed it immensely.

STORY OF A LOTTERY TICKET.

And now I will tell a curious story to wind up my chapter. In 1857 an army physician bought a lottery ticket which was subsequently stolen from him. The loss was immediately made known at the lottery office, and the ticket was retired for the prescribed period. A few days ago this time expired, the number was drawn, and strange to say drew the prize of 200,000 florins. The physician came for his money, and at the same time the original ticket was presented by another man. He declared that he had bought it from a certain banker in Vienna, a statement which was soon verified. The banker said that he had bought the ticket in 1870 from the well-known banker Schnapper, in Vienna. This was found correct, and they declared that it had been purchased in 1858 from a woman, together with nine other lottery tickets. The woman's name is not known. It would seem that, the declaration of the theft having been immediately made by the army doctor, he should have the money, but the holder of the original ticket has sued for it on the ground that he bought the ticket in good faith, and this interesting question has to be decided by the slow process of the law.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT WORK ACROSS THE NIAGARA RIVER CONNECTING THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADA.

The great international bridge across Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Erie, in Canada, has been completed, although it has not yet been formally thrown open to travel. Of the work the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* furnishes a complete account from which we quote the following interesting description:

"To state the fact roughly but plainly, the entire length of the bridge is about three-quarters of a mile. But more in detail the length is as follows: In the main river, 1,800 feet; over Squaw Island, 1,300 feet, (trestle work,) and over Black Rock Harbor, 450 feet. The entire length of the superstructure in the main river is 1,890 feet; in Black Rock Harbor, 440 feet. There are nine spans in the portion on the main river and three in Black Rock Harbor; four of 190 feet in the clear, and three of 240 in the clear. Over the main river also are two draw openings, of 160 feet each; total length of draw-girder, 362 feet. In Black Rock Harbor are two draw openings of 90 feet each, and one fixed span 220 feet in length. In the main river are eight piers and two abutments; and in the harbor two piers and two abutments. The abutments are 40 feet long by 30 wide, at the bridge-seat level. Over the bridge is laid a track for railroads, and a common sidewalk for foot passengers. The piers and abutments are built of sandstone from Georgetown and Acton, Canada, and Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio. The iron of the superstructure was from the Phœnixville Iron Company's Works, Phœnixville, Penn. The first caisson was launched on the 13th of July, 1870, and work progressed steadily up to the time of completion. It must be remembered that the current of the river, at the point where the bridge is located, runs from five and a half to ten miles an hour, according to the state of the wind. This was throughout one of the greatest difficulties encountered, and frequently retarded progress. Then, too, the depth of water varies from twelve to forty-five feet. The ice in Winter, some may think, would damage the bridge in course of time, but the ice-breakers afforded ample protection, and cut to pieces blue ice two feet thick with comparative ease. Another remarkable thing connected with the history of the bridge is, that during the whole course of the work not a single life has been lost. The workmen have, many of them, often been exposed to dangers, but always have escaped.

The respective weights of the different spans over the river are as follows: 190 feet, 130 tons; 240 feet, 208 tons; 362 feet draw, 353 tons; and the entire quantity of iron used in the whole bridge amounts to upward of 2,000 tons. At the request of Capt. Tyler, the English Government Inspector of Railways, who visited the bridge in November, 1871, on behalf of the English shareholders, one of the spans of 190 feet was loaded with 210 tons of iron rails, equally distributed over the floor beams, (a weight greater than that of a continuous train of locomotives covering the span,) and left in that condition for three days. This test was highly satisfactory, the deflection being found to be only about one inch, and the truss returning exactly to its former condition on the removal of the load.

The bridge has been leased to the various railroads, which will cross it, for twenty years. The roads are the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Canada Southern, the New-York Central, the Erie, and the New-York, West Shore and Chicago. Most of these railroads have already constructed their approaches to the bridge, and will commence sending trains across at as early a day as possible. The original plan contemplated a carriage-way, but this was abandoned for the reason that, as the bridge was three-quarters of a mile long, and so many trains were to cross it, there would very seldom be a chance for carriages to cross without interfering with the trains.

The entire cost of the bridge, in round numbers, is not less than $1,500,000. Of its practical benefits we leave the reader to judge, merely stating in conclusion that it supplies a want long felt by the different railroads which have for so many years been obliged to cross the Niagara River on the steamer International.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873.

The Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, Dr. John M. Woodworth, has presented his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The following synopsis of the report gives a very full account of the operations of this interesting and valuable hospital service for the fiscal year ending June 30 last:

During the year ending June 30, 1873, 13,529 sick and disabled seamen were furnished medical and surgical relief; 12,697 seamen were maintained in hospital 420,165 days, or an average of 32 days for each hospital patient, and 832 others who were suffering from diseases or injuries of a trivial character were relieved by furnishing them with medicines and appliances without admission to hospital. The results obtained in the treatment of the 12,697 hospital patients are as follows: Discharged cured, 8,927; discharged improved, 1,975; discharged not improved, 161; deserted while under treatment, 108; died, 646; remaining under treatment June 30, 1873, 880; the average number of hospital patients throughout the year was 1,151.

The total cost of the service for the year was $421,860 24. This amount includes the cost of maintenance, care, and treatment of the patients and the medicines furnished them, the expenses attending the burial of those who died, and the outfit of the new Marine Hospital at Chicago, &c. The total expenditures from the fund, including all these items, being an average to each patient of $1 and 2 mills per day.

The hospital money collections from seamen during the year amount to $335,845 95, which is an increase of $12,145 90 over the amount so collected in 1872, and an increase of $47,700 53 over the amount collected in 1871, under the operations of the same law. The increase of receipts of hospital money is mainly due to a more faithful collection of the tax. It is believed, however, that a large percentage of the lawful tax is still lost to the fund, as masters of vessels who construe the law loosely and make their hospital-money returns accordingly (and such cases are not wanting) have no fear of the penalty named in the law, since it does not provide that any part of the forfeit money shall go to the informer.

SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH LEGITIMATELY INCREASED THE EXPENDITURES IN 1873.

The large percentage of deaths from small-pox has not only raised the mortality rate of the service, but the increased number of cases treated has augmented the total expenditures, and consequently increased the average daily cost of hospital relief, as it has been impossible to provide proper care and medical treatment to seamen suffering from contagious diseases without largely increased compensation over that ordinarily demanded for the care of those afflicted with ordinary diseases or injuries. Thus, while in 1872 there were only 131 cases of small-pox and 54 deaths, during the last year 286 cases were treated, with 136 deaths, the disease having prevailed as an epidemic of an unusually malignant character at a number of the Atlantic, Gulf, and inland ports of the United States. While foreign seamen are received into United States Marine Hospitals in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 3, 1802, which fixes the charge for their care at seventy-five cents per day, it so happens that relief is asked for them at ports where the cost is much above the general average; as, for instance, at Boston, Mass., where the average daily cost for each patient treated in 1873 was $1 30; and at Key West, Fla., where it was $2 20. The loss to the fund on this account is considerable, and the average cost of maintaining our own seamen is thus correspondingly increased. To the foregoing causes of augmented expenditure should be added the increase of facilities for affording hospital relief during the last year, such relief having been furnished in seventy-two Customs districts in 1871, eighty-one districts in 1872, and ninety-one in 1873, and a larger number of seamen were also furnished relief in 1873 than in 1872.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

During the year the Marine Hospital at Chicago has been completed, and at the beginning of the present fiscal year was ready for the reception of marine patients.

The Pavilion Marine Hospital, authorized by the last Congress to be erected at San Francisco, has not yet been commenced, for the reason that the War Department decided not to relinquish its claim to the site selected on Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco. Another site at Mountain Lake, a Government reservation on the mainland, four miles from the port, has been selected pending the formal consent of the War Department.

The condition of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburg is unchanged since my last report. The building is entirely unfit for use as a hospital, and its surroundings are disagreeable and unhealthy.

Dispatches from Key West, Fla., bring intelligence of extensive injury done to the roof of the Marine Hospital at that place by a recent hurricane.

The Marine Hospitals at Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, and Portland are in need of extensive repairs. All of these hospitals are constructed with closed corridors dividing the wards, which obstruct the light and ventilation and complicate the administration. None of them can be reconstructed and made into healthful hospital buildings. I therefore venture the suggestion that it would be unwise, either in a sanitary or economical point of view, to make any extensive alterations in or repairs upon these buildings, unless for the purpose of converting them into administrative buildings, with pavilion wards for the sick built on the adjoining grounds and connected with them by corridors.

The paramount principle to be observed in determining the mode of hospital construction should be that which will best facilitate the recovery of the sick. Any departure from this principle for other considerations will surely mark an increased percentage of mortality. It so happens that the most economical mode of hospital construction is really the safest for the sick. When this fact comes to be generally recognized, as it is now by many close observers of hospital practice, the old magnificent hospitals, built as "monuments for all time," will be abandoned for the simple pavilion of indefinite existence, and the only strictly permanent parts of the modern hospital, constructed on wise sanitary principles, will be the executive building, kitchen, laundry, and engine-house. As recommended in my first annual report, the hospital proper should consist of pavilions, or separate detached buildings of wood, one story in height preferable, and of simple architectural design, constructed with the view of destroying them so soon as the peculiar hospital diseases, such as erysipelas, pyæmia, gangrene, &c., are engendered by the cumulated miasma of the buildings, which usually obtains after the continued use of a ward for ten or fifteen years, the time depending mainly upon the amount of air space to each patient and the character of the ventilation.

The sole object of the marine hospital service is, or should be, to restore to health and usefulness such sick and disabled seamen as become its wards. The first principle in securing this object is that the hospitals used should be of such a character, and the physicians employed of such professional culture and good judgment as, at least, to do the sick no harm.

THE REGULATIONS OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, 1873.

The forthcoming regulations of the Marine Hospital service which have, in their preparation, been the subject of careful consideration for two years, and which have received your approval since the close of the last fiscal year, will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the administration of the service when they come into operation. The subjects embraced in the new regulations are:

I. The assessment and collection of hospital dues, and accounts and reports of hospital money.

II. Application of the Marine Hospital Fund to the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

III. Organization of the marine hospital service—the surgeons, their examination, &c.

IV. Hospitals for seamen—their organization and administration.

V. Disbursements of the Marine Hospital Fund, and reports and accounts relating thereto.

VI. Official correspondence.

The regulations are prefaced by a synopsis of the laws relating to the service, and appended are given the medical supply and diet tables, &c.

THE PRESENT LAWS GOVERNING THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The laws governing the marine hospital service are not so explicit as is to be desired, and, consequently, in some respects, are defective in operation, while in other particulars they work manifest injury to the service; for instance, the term "seaman" is not defined, and, therefore, the assessment and collection of hospital dues is not uniformly enforced; the vessels of the revenue marine service, Light-house Board, coast survey service, and of the engineer corps of the army are not included within the provisions of the law, and, consequently, the seamen employed on said vessels are excluded from the benefits of the hospital fund; the rate of charge for the care of foreign seamen, which was fixed by the act of May 3, 1802, is much less than the actual cost of the care and treatment of such patients, and the loss to the fund on this account amounts to several thousand dollars annually.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

I would respectfully renew my recommendation that Congress be asked so to amend the law governing the marine hospital service as to include within its provisions the officers and seamen of the revenue service, Light-house Board, coast survey service, and the Engineer Corps of the army, who do not regularly belong to the army or navy, and that the term "seaman" be so defined as to include all officers and employes on such vessels as are subject to hospital tax; that section 5 of the act of May 3, 1802, (2 Stat., 193,) which fixes the rate of charge for the care of foreign seamen at seventy-five cents per diem, be so amended as to subject foreign seamen admitted to marine hospitals of the United States to a charge equal to the average expenditure per day, incurred for American seamen, at the hospital where such foreign seamen are maintained, for attendance, medicines, subsistence, and washing.

PROPOSED NEW HOSPITALS.

I also respectfully renew my recommendation for the erection of a pavilion marine hospital of two-hundred bed capacity for the Port of New-York, and suggest that it be located on Oyster Island, a reef in New-York Bay, south of Bedloe's Island, which was ceded to the United States, A. D. 1800. Only small portions of the island are visible at low water, which would necessitate "filling in" to make the requisite ground; but the expense attending this would not be nearly as great as the purchase of a site, even if one could be obtained, convenient to the port, which would be free from malarial influences. The recommendation is also renewed for the sale of the old marine hospital and grounds at Pittsburg, and the use of such portion of the proceeds as may be necessary for the purchase of a site in a more healthful locality and the erection thereon of a pavilion hospital of about thirty-bed capacity, with a small detached ward for the treatment of seamen suffering from contagious diseases.

TWO MAMMOTH PIERS.

THE LARGEST BULK-HEADS IN NEW-YORK—COSTLY IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-FRONT OF THE CITY.

Two gigantic covered piers are approaching completion on the North River. They are Piers Nos. 4 and 5, with the bulk-head belonging to them, and extend from a little below Morris street half way to Rector street. These piers were leased from the City about the 1st of May last by the Empire Transportation Company, a corporation which is generally supposed to be a department of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The Transportation Company are occupied in transporting merchandise in sealed cars to New-York. For instance, they will receive a cargo of tea at San Francisco and bring it across the Continent in sealed cars to Jersey City. On its arrival there, the cars are run on immense floats, some of which are large enough to hold eight freight cars at once, and towed across the river to the company's piers and the cargo discharged. The company have for several years past occupied Pier No. 2, but their enormous business requires more space, and they are constructing the piers about to be described. Entirely new piers and bulk-head have been built, the work on which was begun on the 24th of May last. All the bulk-head and one pier, save the second flooring, are finished, and the other pier will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The bulk-head extends 445 feet on West street, and is 175 feet wide. Both piers are 80 feet wide, which is 20 feet wider than any other pier in New-York. The length of Pier No. 4 is 432 feet, and that of Pier No. 5 404 feet long. From West street to the end of Pier No. 4 is therefore about one-eighth of a mile. So far there have been used 4,500 piles, the smallest of which are 12 inches in diameter, and the largest 20 inches. These piles, of the best Southern Georgia pine, average 52 feet in length, and run 22 feet into the ground. At the end of each pier the water at high tide is 30 feet deep. The string-pieces, of great size, are of white oak. Upon these have been placed a flooring of yellow pine plank three inches thick, with a space of one inch between each plank, laid parallel with the street. On top of this will be laid the second flooring, before alluded to, of 2-inch yellow pine plank, laid diagonally and close together. Usually the floor of a pier is only one layer of planks, laid close together, but the floor of Pier No. 2 was constructed seven years ago on the plan just described, and is still in perfect order. The under flooring will require 712,000 feet of yellow pine, and the top flooring 300,000 feet, making more than 1,000,000 feet of timber for the flooring alone.

About a month ago the piers were sufficiently advanced to permit the construction of the sheds, and the work was commenced forthwith, and has been carried on with the greatest activity ever since. At present there are seventy men employed, and a busy scene it is. The roof is constructed in the usual manner, being of trusses, but the extraordinary width of the piers makes the work more difficult. Each truss weighs from two and a half to three tons, which, after being put together on the floor of the pier, is elevated and set in place. For the iron bolts and screws of the trusses seventeen tons of iron will be required. All the truss-beams and rafters are of white pine, while the braces, posts, plates, and bolsters are of yellow pine. The height of the roof is in proportion to the unusual width of the piers. For covering all the bulk-head and piers, 450,000 feet of timber will be required, and about 160,000 feet of boards. Thus, it will be seen that for the construction of piers and sheds together a large forest must have been cut down. The sides of the sheds will be of corrugated iron, while the roof will be of felt, cement, and gravel. The front along West street will be ornamented timber-work, and a portion of it is nearly done. The whole work is expected to be finished shortly after the 1st of November. The builder of the sheds is Mr. Valentine Losee. The contract price for building both piers and sheds is a little more than $500,000.

RABBIT CULTURE.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and a hundred devices are now in vogue in England to meet the difficulties consequent on the high price of butchers' meat. Prominent among these is rabbit culture. A number of places have lately been started for this purpose in London, and they are said to be paying very well. At these places rabbits are being bred in large numbers, and if they increase at their present rate they will make an appreciable addition to the food of London.

Lately the first annual show of the Metropolitan Rabbit Association was held in the same city, when there was a numerous collection of rabbits exhibited. They were generally what is known as the long-eared breed and the size and weight of nearly all the specimens exhibited were extraordinary. There was no rabbit in the show less than eight pounds in weight, and two of them weighed respectively eleven pounds four ounces and eleven pounds. The first prize was awarded for a rabbit five months old, and weighing ten pounds. This animal's ears were 25⅞ inches long and 6¾ inches wide; and it should here be stated that a few days before the show it was purchased for breeding purposes for the large sum of £20. The second prize was awarded for a rabbit eight months old, and weighing ten pounds ten ounces. Its ears were 23⅜ inches in length and 5¾ inches in width. During the exhibition the Chairman of the association addressed the company assembled, and, referring to the present high price of meat, stated that the association had been mainly established to encourage the breed of rabbits, which could be largely and profitably produced and reared. He urged the desirability of a wider and more extended production of rabbits as an article of animal food at a time like the present, when beef and mutton were beyond the reach of large portions of the population.

SAD SUICIDE IN VIENNA.

The London *Echo*, of Oct. 21, has the following: "The greatest excitement has lately been created in Vienna by the suicide of the daughter of a circus-rider, in consequence of the ill-treatment she received from her father. The poor girl, who was but fourteen years of age, had attained a high degree of excellence in her performance, and was a great favorite with the public. Her father treated his children very roughly at all times, and ill-used them when they failed at rehearsals to such a degree that his colleagues often remonstrated with him most earnestly on the subject. One of his pupils, a boy of thirteen, finding this treatment unbearable, put an end to his existence. The other day the pretty daughter of this tyrant failed in the rehearsal of some *tour de force*, and was shockingly maltreated in consequence. The girl then left the circus and never returned. Her corpse was soon afterward found in the Danube. The conduct of the unnatural father so disgusted the public that he was lynched, and so severely beaten that he will probably be confined to bed for many days. The owner of the circus is also a sufferer by the terrible occurrence, as no one cares to go near the place."

VIRGINIA.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS OF THE STATE—IMMIGRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

The general agricultural characteristics of Virginia more nearly resemble those of New-York and Pennsylvania than any other of the Southern States. She has within her borders only a small body of land which will produce cotton, and it is only since the war that she has become a rival of her bordering sister in the production of peanuts. She is, on her eastern coast, the rival—and, of late, a much dreaded one, too—of New-Jersey and Delaware in the growth of "truck" for the New-York market, while on her western lime-stone lands she produces hay as rich and juicy as the best gathered in Herkimer or Orange Counties, of New-York. Whether grown in the fertile valleys of the Shenandoah or Roanoke, or near the banks of the James, her wheat has ever held a high rank in the markets of the world, and the flour made therefrom commands in the New-York markets a higher price than any from the West. It is natural, therefore, with such resources, that she should have early taken a prominent part in movements tending to promote agricultural developments, and it is noteworthy that from some of her citizens have been given to the world some of the most powerful arguments in favor of improved agriculture, and not a few very noble examples for practice. At the same time it must be confessed that the fair just closed is not in all respects worthy of the great State, yet much may be pardoned this year, as every Virginian feels that the eyes of the world are on him, and that the future weal or woe of this nation, perhaps the world, trembles in the balance as to the result of the State election. Hence it has been with terrible struggles only that the partisan wishes or prejudices have not pushed themselves from beneath the flimsy covering intended for their concealment. Perhaps a more unfortunate time for an agricultural fair could not have been chosen, and yet, nevertheless, there has been a display of much interest and credit. The western part of Virginia is in great part a limestone soil, whereon the famous blue grass springs indigenously when the timber is cut away or deadened. It is evident that from such grass can be produced beef and mutton rivaling in juiciness and flavor even that from the famous Downs of England. Such was displayed at this fair, yet candor must compel me to say that I have seen, in the fertile pastures of South-western Virginia, better cattle than most shown at this fair; though the best and largest selection is exhibited by Col. S. W. Palmer, of that section. The chief breed of all that region is the Durham, or short-horn, and the rich blue grass gives to their large frame a handsome plumpness, and the markets of Washington and Baltimore have, for many years, been graced with the tempting quarters from the animals raised there. A walk through the Richmond market this morning showed me that there were epicures even in this city, but the boarder at the hotels need not fear of injuring himself by overeating from the temptation of such luscious cuts.

It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the prize for sheep and wool was carried away by a farmer in Culpepper County, which is east of the Blue Ridge, but by no means free from soils impregnated with the grass-invigorating limestone. Upon the slopes of the Ridge, both east and west, the growth of wool must eventually become a great industry, and it should be fostered by State and agricultural societies to the limit of law and ability. The judgment of the committee in awarding the premiums upon the points of solid merit, and not of fancy and show, indicate progress in the right direction. There was, of course, the usual trotting and running races, and, to add to the scene, a military parade and artillery practice. One might think such sounds had thundered around Richmond enough in the last ten years to make them rather a bore than a source of amusement or admiration. The day was when Virginia led the world in the perfection and beauty of her horses, but it is evident that the prestige has traveled westward and northward. One of the most interesting parts of the exhibition was the display of mineral products and of market garden produce. When one reflects upon the vast area of the State of Virginia, its mild geology and topography, the wealth of the former is not to be wondered at; and when one views the thousands of prairie-like acres around Norfolk and sees the schooner-loads of manure which Washington and Baltimore contribute to keep up their fertility, the possibility of making the latter both varied and of excellent quality becomes an evident fact.

In point of attendance, the fair may claim also to have been a success, as it is stated that at one time not less than 8,000 persons were on the grounds. Col. Church, of Richmond, succeeds Gen. Wm. F.H. Lee as President for the coming year, and among the Vice Presidents is the man whose name has been immortalized in Drewry's Bluff.

It is a somewhat singular commentary upon the repeated calls of Virginia for immigrants, that at her fair one of the prominent railroads of Nebraska should have a display of the products of that young State, and on every hand thousands of circulars setting forth its advantages, while one looks in vain for any such display of Virginia's greater wealth and greater resources at any fair held North or South, except those within her own borders. Yet Virginia sadly needs immigrants. She has probably the greatest area of unoccupied land of any of the older States. Some of this may have been partially exhausted by severe cropping with tobacco, but much of it is in its primitive fertility. There are thousands of acres north-east and east of Richmond, which will with good culture produce thirty bushels of first-class wheat to the acre; yet year after year they are only producing nature's crop of weeds. It is a singular fact that the nation which first discovered and settled Virginia in her change from a savage wilderness are of all foreigners the only people who seem disposed to prefer her lands to those of the West in the new change of her political status. There are over one hundred English families in Amelia and Nottoway Counties. Still more are scattered through Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, and other counties adjoining. On the steamer from New-York to this place I met a substantial farmer from Northampton, England, who had just bought a farm in Lunenburg. He said that he had always rented in England, and here he bought as good land for $5 per acre as he had paid $15 per year rent for in the old country. There he did not average over twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and he was sure he could do full as well here. He said that the immigration from his region to this country would be large. On the same boat was another coming out to buy lands. The section which, so far, seems to be a favorite with these settlers is south-west of this city, and is convenient by railroad both to this point and Norfolk. The soil is a gray and red loam, the result of decomposition of granites and of slates. It is an excellent wheat soil, and cotton may be produced. On the bottoms along the streams are very fertile corn lands. The water is good, clear, and pure, the climate mild, and, with ordinary care, one may enjoy as good health there as in any other part of the globe.

The region which has thus been favored by the pioneer movement of a very excellent class of settlers borders on the Richmond and Danville Railroad chiefly, and extends somewhat on the south-side division of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio. I cannot learn that any effort on the part of these roads has caused the choice of this home by the Englishmen, but it is plain that they might organize a system by which the thousands of waste acres on their line could be rapidly filled up. Unlike many of the immigrants to the Western States, these Englishmen are all men of some means, and are not looking for free, but merely for cheap lands; hence, if the railroads interested themselves in securing for those farmers good lands near their lines, and also in advertising the advantages of their soil and climate, many more would be induced to come here; but, so far, all that has been done was done through private energy, and the most of it for love of country, not gain.

AN UNUSUAL GATHERING.

An extraordinary silver wedding was celebrated in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 30th of October. Twenty-five years ago, at Marion, Ohio, three young couples were married on the same day. They were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lindsey, of Mansfield; Mr. and Mrs. Otho Willet, of Bryan, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. James Havens, of Urbana, Ohio. The three couples made their bridal tour together, and upon their return separated with the understanding that if they were living at the expiration of twenty-five years they would meet and celebrate their silver wedding. The years rolled around, and the promised reunion was not forgotten, and on the 30th the three couple met at the residence of Mr. Lindsey, in Mansfield, and had a joyous time. The correspondent giving an account of the reunion, says the bridal attendants and the officiating ministers are all still alive, but were too widely scattered to be gathered together again. Each couple has the same number of children, and there is but one girl in the whole number.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)..........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Nov. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 35 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

L. E. GROSS, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8	*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19
*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of November, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 6 A. M.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, Evatt..........Saturday, Nov. 22
ARRAGON, Western..........Saturday, Nov. 29
GREAT WESTERN..........Saturday, Dec. 6
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

The Company takes the risk of insurance (up to £100,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS *always* BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Thomson..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Andrews..........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg..........Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........Danré..........Saturday, Nov. 29
ST. LAURENT..........Rousseau..........Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Castalia.....Wed., Nov. 5	Italia.....Wed., Nov. 19
Anglia.....Sat., Nov. 8	India.....Sat., Nov. 22
Trinacria.....Wed., Nov. 12	Macedonia.....Wed., Nov. 26
California.....Sat., Nov. 15	Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Jas. Guard..........Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——..........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Wm. Forsyth..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr...........Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Nov. 4.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 21, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Nov. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs, Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, steamer GRANADA leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Hayti, Curacoa, (Maracaibo,) Venezuela, and Porto Rico, CLARIBEL, Nov. 7. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Potteville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Supt of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 17 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Ed. Kirkland,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Wm. R. Bunker,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Nath'l W. Chater,	Wm. Morrison,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Benjamin Curtiss,	James Somerville
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15. French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR **Young Ladies and Children,**

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 32d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Reservoir Park, Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS LEVERETT'S,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH ST.

English and French School for young ladies and children. Now organizing, Oct. 7, a primary class for young children, with object lessons, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and classes for young ladies in art, history, and literature.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MRS. WILLIAMES',

No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST

RESERVOIR SQUARE.

Fall term will commence Sept. 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. (Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

$2 50 WRITING TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, business practice, English branches, $20 per quarter. Paine's College, Broadway, corner 23d st.; down town, No. 62 Bowery.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

A YOUNG LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, desires to give lessons in French in private families; acceptive reference. Apply at No. 168 West 4th st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d st., reopens Sept 15; German a specialty.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUPILS, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 299 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, AT HOME or at pupil's residence. Address Rev. E. BOREL, No. 72 West 11th st., where references are given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner of Front st.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,

No. 20 East 14th st., between University Place and 5th av.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, T. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

TO LET—STABLE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av. Inquire of HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

No. 22 East 35th st.,

Has one second-story suite, unexpectedly vacated, to let for the Winter, with or without private table.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, on second floor, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address with name A. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY TO LET.—Parlor and other rooms, and kitchen; all improvements, cars, near to all ferries, Cross-town and Elevated. References exchanged. Apply at No. 415 West 10th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Handsomely furnished alcove room on second floor, or two rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 126 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving place.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board, will be rented to a family desiring a refined and comfortable home, and willing to pay a remunerative price.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH st.—For first-class parties a variety of desirable rooms, including an entire second floor; private table if desired; house extra size; location superior.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two suites rooms, second floor, replete with every convenience, with board, for parties seeking a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; an entire floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table, if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., NO 347.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, entirely or en suite; first-class table either public or private; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel, to rent with board to a gentleman and wife, a large, furnished front room on the second floor to a small family; references required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms; private table if desired; also large and small rooms, for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR FAMILY, desiring elegant rooms, with board, and willing to pay a reasonable price, call at No. 137 West 23d st.; reference.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON ST.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

51ST ST., WEST, NO. 16.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, will rent a pleasant second-story front room, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Two pleasant, well-furnished rooms on bath-room floor, to let, without board, to gentlemen only.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—ONE NEATLY-FURnished room at $5 per week, with gas; board, if desired, $6. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence, on third floor.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Suite of rooms on third floor; also single rooms, to let with first-class board. References.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room, for a single gentleman, in a private family, with or without board. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single with board, an entire floor of five rooms; private table if desired; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor-floor, with bath, &c., with private table, at moderate prices; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, front room on fourth floor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, with board, at No. 32 West 19th st.; reference required.

SOUTHERN BOARDING-HOUSE OPENED at No. 9 West 19th st. Comfortable rooms, singly or en suite, at reduced prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS,

en suite or singly, can be obtained, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; references exchanged.

SECOND STORY SUITE TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; also, another suite; room for gentlemen. Apply at No. 7 West 32d st.

ONE—SECOND FLOOR, OF THREE ROOMS, with private table only, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate. Reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 88 South Washington square, corner of South 5th av.; references required.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NINETEENTH-ST., WEST.—A SECOND FLOOR, or separate, and room for one or two gentlemen, with board; references required. No. 58 West 19th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO young gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., (NO. 123,) NEAR 19TH ST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms with board; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TWO rooms with a quiet family, offering the comforts of a home and good table; location between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 50th sts.; price, $30 per week; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,440 Post Office.

WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO rooms with Southern exposure and board; must be centrally located. Address, stating terms, H. N. L., Post Office Box No. 479.

WINTER RESORTS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO spend the Winter in a warmer climate, would go as companion, or take charge of an invalid or children. Address L. H. M., No. 161 Crown st., New-Haven, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOILER, ABOUT 5X10 feet, with fifty to seventy-five three-inch tubes, with boiler front and fittings complete; must be as good as new and warranted to stand the usual tests. State lowest cash price, and address BOILER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. MARTHA.

NILSSON—CAPOUL.

SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 5.

(SECOND TIME.) MARTHA. (SECOND TIME.)

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as..........Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY as..........Nancy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL as..........Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE as..........Plunket
Signor SCOLARA as..........Tristan

GRAND CHORUS of 60. GRAND ORCHESTRA of 50.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

First time here.

LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

Valentina..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul de Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI

BOY, BANFI, &c., &c. &c.

SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.,

GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.

MARTHA. NILSSON. CAPOUL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:

General admission, $2. Family circle, $1.

Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

THE FIRST (1st) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9, 8 P. M.,

By the principal members of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.

For particulars see concert advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SUNDAY CONCERT.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch respectfully announce THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, in which the following artists of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear:

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, M. VICTOR CAPOUL, M. VICTOR MAUREL, and Signor DEL PUENTE, with the great Violin Virtuoso, M. WIENIAWSKI.

ALSO THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra and $1 extra. Sale of seats will commence TO-MORROW (Thursday) Nov. 6, at 9 A. M., at Box-office of the Academy; also Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

In order to make room for novelties long since determined on the management are compelled to announce

6th Week	THE LAST NIGHTS OF	Last Nights.
and		Those who would see this
Last Nights		Charming Play
of the	THE GENEVA CROSS.	should secure seats at once.
Geneva Cross.		Last Nights
Geneva Cross.		Geneva Cross.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, Sixth Matinée of the Geneva Cross.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE

BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

THREE FREE LECTURES ON THE ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY, by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 8 P. M., CORNER OF 23D ST. AND 6TH AV., OVER MOIR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Three lectures, same date, to accommodate all.

Prof. LAMBERT'S system is eminently adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by cultivation of the ear, in his "CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES," daily at 11 A. M.; also, semi-weekly at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

These lectures are given in English, and are FREE TO ALL. Those who intend visiting France should not fail to attend them. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable to traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses.

Ladies especially invited.

Prof. LAMBERT has located permanently at the corner of 23d st. and 6th av.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 8 P. M.

The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,

WILKIE COLLINS,

who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled "The Dream Woman; A Mystery." Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, P. S. GILMORE, LEADER, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained of Major William J. A. McGrath, No. 7 Murray st.; Captain A. Ritchie, No. 38 Fulton st.; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS, AT STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Seventh Season of Mr. Thomas' series of SIX GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERTS WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

including reserved seat, can now be obtained at the Box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Henser's, No. 1820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schubert's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of having the same seats for the series can select them at the Box-office of Steinway Hall DURING THIS WEEK. Circulars can be had at all the principal music and piano stores.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Choice selections from her own works.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the hall. Young Men's Christian Association membership ticket admits member and lady.

HARTZ AND MAGIC.—COLTON LAUGHING GAS. This (Wednesday) Evening, Nov. 5; 25c. and 50c.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., New-York.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

MISS MARIE GILBERT, GRADUATE OF THE Leipsic Conservatory, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to resume her piano lessons for the season. Private residence No. 628 7th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A YOUNG LADY, PERFECT PIANIST, HAS room for a few pupils. Address E. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3...2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th.....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day, 12th..10:00 A. M.
	Friday, 14th......12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $1 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with rail.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

This magnificent Theatre now open at SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the Great Local Folly, ROUND THE CLOCK.

Full of realistic City scenes—City people and City life. Characters by G. L. FOX, FRANK HARDENBERGH, CHARLES LECLERCQ, M. A. KENNEDY, Mrs. C. M. WALCOT, Miss FANNY HAYWARD, ADELAIDE LENNOX, &c., &c.

SATURDAY AT 1:30, LAST MATINEE of ROUND THE CLOCK.

MONDAY NEXT, the great local drama of City and Hudson River life, entitled FLASH OF LIGHTNING, with a tremendous cast, and every scene new.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 730 BROADWAY.

SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S famous local drama, originally produced at this theatre, seven years ago.

UNDER the GAS-LIGHT!!!

with new scenery, The Great Railroad Effect, The Thrilling Pier Scene, and A GREAT CAST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in Mr. Wilkie Collins' NEW MAGDALEN.

BARNUM'S LAST
BARNUM'S LAST
BARNUM'S LAST
BARNUM'S LAST
AND CROWNING ENTERPRISE.
AND CROWNING ENTERPRISE.
AND CROWNING ENTERPRISE.
AND CROWNING ENTERPRISE.
MUSEUM,
MUSEUM,
MUSEUM,
MUSEUM,
MENAGERIE AND GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS!
MENAGERIE AND GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS!
MENAGERIE AND GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS!
MENAGERIE AND GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS!
EVERY
EVERY
EVERY
EVERY
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.
MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.
MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.
MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.
ONE TICKET
ONE TICKET
ONE TICKET
ONE TICKET
50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.
50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.
50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.
50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUSTICE.

Mr. FRANK ROCHE, Miss GERTRUDE KELLOGG, and company in cast.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1873,

MR.

J. M. BELLEW'S

READING ON BEHALF OF THE

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The Band of the Seventh Regiment has kindly promised to play during the evening.

Part I.

THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE..........AYTOUN
MAGDALENA, or the Spanish Duel..........J. F. WALLER
LOST AND FOUND..........HAMILTON AIDE
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS..........LEIGH HUNT
THE CHARITY DINNER..........LITCHFIELD MOSELEY

Part II.

HAMLET, Act III..........SHAKESPEARE
THE STORY OF THE FAITHFUL SOUL..........ADELAIDE PROCTOR
THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY....W. J. CORBET

An Original, National and Historical Poem, specially written for Mr. Bellew, by W. J. Corbet, Esq., of Dublin, and accompanied with military march and incidental music.

THE BRITISH GRENADIERS,
THE WHITE COCKADE,
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 each. For sale at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and on application to the Ladies' Committee of the Foundling Asylum.

SOCIABLES.—COMMITTEES ON MUSIC, IN AND out of the City, please send for terms to SCHILLING'S orchestra office, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Waters' piano room.

HARTZ AND MAGIC.—COLTON LAUGHING GAS. This (Wednesday) Evening, Nov. 5; 25c. and 50c.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 3.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE,
DAVID M. CLARKSON, } Executors.

KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, } Executrix and
AUGUSTUS WHITING. } Executor.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, JR.,
CHARLES N. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
Executors.

o22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.

RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.

my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Executor.

jy10-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873.

VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.

jo18-law6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. H. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.

CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873. jy2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.

BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Execu-
TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, } tors.

jy23-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 36 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

au27-law6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SECOND WEEK of a series of OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30,

Will be presented Goldsmith's great Comedy, in three acts, entitled:

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........YOUNG MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, C. T. BROWN, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, G. R. EDWIN, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's modern Comedy, called OURS, constituting the second of the series during Mr. Wallack's engagement, will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 10, 1873.

The manager begs leave to announce he has engaged Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, From the Haymarket Theatre, London. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.

TRIUMPHANT! FLATTERING RECEPTION SECOND WEEK of the eminent natural actor, ROBERT McWADE, in his grand impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.

Characterization unequaled. Most brilliant dramatic effects.

* * * * ADMISSION * * * *

50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

THOROUGHLY WARMED by ample steam pipes.

ASTONISHING MACHINERY, fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

WONDERFUL PRODUCTS of exceeding excellence and beauty.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.

HAMLET EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, THE LADY OF LYONS.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2,
The eminent artist,	The sensation drama of
DOMINICK MURRAY,	CRIMES OF A
In his new drama of	GREAT CITY and
HOPED IN.	WANDERING MINSTREL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of DOMINICK MURRAY.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

Proceeds to Poor of New-York City.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Interesting contests by gentleman amateurs from all parts of the country. Two hundred entries. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets at No. 3 Maiden lane, No. 29 Pine st., No. 6 East 28th st., Y. M. C. Association Gymnasium.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

HELVETIA MAENNERCHOR.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT FOR PARTIAL BENEFIT OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF NEW-YORK, on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 1873, AT THE TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 152 to 160 3d av.; entrance on 16th st., Commencing at 8:30 P. M., precisely. Admission, $1.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 5 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO DELMONICO'S.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, NOS. 102, 104, AND 106 COURT ST., NEAR STATE.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, At Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, IS OPEN (without) to LADIES and GENTLEMEN of respectability.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES

BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.

Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.

Balcony, $1.

Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

PARLOR AMUSEMENT.

GOLDBERG, the world's greatest manipulator and prestidigitateur with cards, solicits engagements for parlor seances. Lessons given in legerdemain and card manipulation. For terms, &c., address Prof. GOLDBERG, Union Place Hotel, 14th st. and Broadway.

PROF. HARTZ. DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ will perform his surprising and astonishing MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, after which Dr. COLTON will exhibit his LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 7. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8.

HARTZ AND MAGIC.—COLTON LAUGHING GAS. This (Wednesday) Evening, Nov. 5; 25c. and 50c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLACE OF trial City and County of New-York.—HENRY P. WILLIAMS and CHARLES E. HARTSHORN, JR., plaintiffs against T. W. DREW.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 176 Broadway, New-York City, Rooms Nos. 26, 28, and 29, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 12th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 6, 1873.

CULVER, BERTRAND & GOODMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of October, 1873.

CULVER, BERTRAND & GOODMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

o8-law6wW

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against OTIS T. HALL, John Hall, and Mary his wife, Rosina Buckley, Thomas Wells, Norman W. Dodge, T. Benjamin Meigs, Cynthia J. Brush, Daniel D. Winant, Hiram F. Hatch, Fenton B. McEvoy, Charles I. Sprague, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 27 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1873.

HENRY A. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 27 Chambers street, New-York City.

s1-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—ELIZABETH B. SEELYE, plaintiff, against EDGAR SEELYE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 76 William street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o22-law6wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS KINSLEY and JAMES CALLAHAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Kinsley and James Callahan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or for their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. TUTHILL, CORNELIUS A. BLAUVELT, and GEORGE W. TARBOX, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles S. Tuthill, Cornelius A. Blauvelt, and George W. Tarbox, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A BETTER FEELING.

Nothing was done in Wall street yesterday, the banks, Stock Exchange, Custom-house, and business houses being shut up as close as on Sunday. The day was passed by the stockbrokers, in most instances, at the various hotels up town, where plans for the manipulation of the market were formed, and the financial situation freely discussed. The general feeling seems to be that confidence is at last beginning to return, and that the future, as far as Wall street is concerned, presents a brighter aspect than it has for many days. The banks have discontinued the pooling arrangement, and are now paying out money in any sums called for by depositors. While it was believed that they would not be able to stand the strain Saturday and Monday, they have proved their ability to do so, and not only that, but there has been a gain of $6,000,000 in legal tenders. When it was discovered that they were determined to assist each other to the extent of their entire capital, and defeat any attempt in the way of a "run," and that the loan certificate system would be continued, people who had money in safe deposit companies, and locked up in private safes and strong boxes, transferred it to the banks from which it was drawn at the beginning of the panic. Now that it is known that the banks are strong, and that money intrusted to their care is safe, there will be an increasing line of deposits which will be of the utmost service in remedying the present condition of affairs. There is a much greater amount of money in circulation than at the beginning of the panic, but it has been taken out of the places where it is usually kept, and where it becomes available for business requirements. The banks which have gone through such a severe ordeal already, will not fail now, and as they gain in deposits so will monetary stringency become a thing of the past. The large manufacturing establishments throughout the country in many instances closed, and consequently the capital of banks in their vicinity will not be called for to carry on the operations of their chief borrowers. The money which would ordinarily be needed by these concerns will not be allowed to remain idle, and for months to come the only place where it can be used to advantage will be in Wall street. The stocks and bonds dealt in upon the Stock Exchange are now lower than they have been known for years. The roads which they represent are of immense value, and with the entire country bankrupt, would be of a certain worth, based upon the revenue derived from traffic, which never ceases. Railroad securities, too, like Government bonds, are available at certain figures in any condition of the market. The truth is, however, that railroad stocks and bonds have been forced down by "bears" in the Stock Exchange, with reports of failures and business depression of every kind to aid them, to a point far below their real worth. The earnings of different roads, which suddenly fell off during the first two weeks of the panic, have been gradually increasing of late, and are now nearly as large as they were previous to the financial disturbances. The running expenses, too, have been reduced by cutting down salaries and the lower prices of material used in repairs and construction. The panic has also made existing roads worth more, by putting off for a long time schemes for building new lines in undeveloped regions of the country. The immense number of emigrants continually arriving in the United States will find it more convenient to settle along the line of the Union Pacific, the Chicago and North-western, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the roads already built in the West, South-west, and North-west, than to move out into unexplored regions of America, where railroad communication will not be open for ten years. In this way existing lines of road will be made more desirable, and the present value of their stock and bonds be largely enhanced. Apprehensions have been felt in many quarters that investment stocks in different railroads have been forced upon the market in consequence of a feeling of insecurity as to their worth, and a general belief that they would never sell again at former prices. This opinion is entirely erroneous. When the panic began there were immense quantities of stocks and bonds held in Wall street by capitalists who held some of them bodily, but chiefly on margin. When the price began to decline, and they were unable to keep up margins, their stocks were forced upon the market, and sold out for whatever was offered. Very little investment stock was offered for sale, and this principally by parties who were in want of ready money. When the prices had fallen greatly, in consequence of the immense blocks sold to close up accounts, people all through the country who had ready cash sent on to Wall street and bought whatever they could pay for. In this way Chicago and Rock Island has been absorbed, until, out of a capital stock of about two hundred and ten thousand shares, there are now but about twenty-five thousand floating in Wall street. At the beginning of the panic the capital stock was about equally divided among speculators and investors. It has been bought up in lots, mostly ranging from one share to fifty shares, by people all over the country, and the transfer books are now filled with the most singular and unheard-of collection of names which it has been the fortune of any railroad company to possess. The earnings of the six months of the fiscal year beginning in April last, showed an increase of $300,000 over those of the corresponding six months of 1872. The road pays an eight per cent. dividend, and yet the "bears" in Wall street have persistently hammered the stock until it sells at 87. The "shorts" at present have about 25,000 shares, which can be borrowed to make good their deliveries. Then a fierce onslaught has been made upon the North-western Railroad, the belief being that because Jay Gould had the most of the capital stock of the company on hand a year ago, that he has it now and that it must be a good "short" sale. The fallacy of this reasoning is obvious. The stock has been taken up in small lots by investors during the panic, in the same way as Rock Island. The transfer-books show a multitude of small purchases by parties living in Milwaukee, Chicago, and in Europe. One family in Belfast, Ireland, in the third week of the panic bought 5,000 shares of North-western, had it regularly transferred, and the stock is now on the other side of the water. A number of miles of road have been acquired during the past year, and the earnings on the entire line now owned and operated by the company show an increase of about $830,000 for the first six months of the present fiscal year over those of the corresponding months of last year. The transfer-books show that 50,000 shares of this stock have been bought up, by people entirely outside of Wall street, for investment, since the beginning of the panic. The Lake Shore Railroad has had its credit fiercely assailed in consequence of the stock operations of men in control. It would be natural to suppose that investors would be frightened out of their holdings by the exposures in THE TIMES concerning the management. This has happened to a small degree, but the low price of an eight per cent. stock managed by Commodore Vanderbilt has proved so tempting that about seventy thousand shares have been taken up for investment by parties outside of Wall street speculation. The sharp rallies in the entire list of stocks lately whenever a short interest of any magnitude developed is sufficient to prove that there cannot be a very large line of stocks held by operators in the Stock Exchange. Except in the case of the Union Trust Company and in that of Geo. B. Grinnell & Co., there is now little apprehension of a heavy influx of stocks from any quarter at present prices. Besides this, it is evident that arrangements have been made by which a powerful clique of operators have combined to sustain and advance the market. It is stated that a pool has been formed by which fifty thousand shares of Western Union will be taken out of Wall street by ten men, each of whom take up five thousand shares. It is also said that Commodore Vanderbilt will take up an equal amount, so as to average on the stock which he bought at much higher prices. The real object in taking this amount of Western Union, is probably with a view of participating in the division of the seven millions of stock now in the safes of the Western Union Company, and which it is regarded as almost certain will be divided up among the stockholders in a short time. It is understood that an application will be made to Congress at the next session for an arrangement by which the company will do all the Governmental business for $1,000,000 per year, and give special facilities for the transmission of official messages.

The rumor that one of the parties interested in stock speculations with the funds of the Lake Shore Railroad had decamped, turns out to be incorrect. He is at present unwell and not able to appear at his usual places of business.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

THEY MEET AND ORGANIZE—JUSTICE MORGAN TAKES HIS SEAT AT THE TOMBS.

The new Board of Police Justices met yesterday at noon, at the office of the Court of Special Sessions. On motion of Mr. Kilbreth, Mr. Morgan was elected Chairman and Mr. Flammer Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Kilbreth moved that the board proceed to the election of a President, to serve until the 1st of January, 1874, which was adopted.

Mr. Kasmire proposed that Mr. Morgan be elected President. On an open ballot, the nominee received 8 votes, Mr. Kilbreth 1, (that of Mr. Morgan himself,) and Mr. Murray was not present.

Mr. Morgan was then declared President for the present year. He thanked the Justices for the honor conferred upon him, and trusted he would be able to perform the duties to their satisfaction and for the benefit of the public, whom they were there to serve.

Mr. Sherwood said that as they had now regularly organized, he proposed that they would assign Justices to the different districts except Yorkville which was at present the subject of litigation. The proposition was adopted and the Chairman was authorized to make assignments, which he did as follows: Tombs, Bixby and Morgan; Jefferson Market, Kilbreth and Sherwood; Essex Market, Flammer and Otterbourg; Harlem, Kasmire and Smith. On motion, the assignments were confirmed by the board.

Mr. Kilbreth proposed that the President be requested and authorized to demand from the old Board of Police Justices all papers, documents, and records of that board pertaining to their offices or containing records of any of their proceedings. The proposition was adopted and the board adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment Judge Morgan, accompanied by some of his associates, entered the Tombs Police Court and was formally introduced by one of the officers to Judge Hogan, who was present in expectation of the demand that would be made to surrender up possession of the court.

Judge Morgan said: In accordance with the act of the Legislature the new Board of Police Justices met this morning and organized, and have made the assignments to the various Police courts. Myself and Judge Bixby have been assigned to take charge of this court. I request that possession of the court be given up to me.

Judge Hogan produced the following document, bearing his signature, copies of which were sent to the old Police Justices in the different courts: I decline voluntarily to surrender my office. I make no factious opposition to your intrusion into the office, but I request you to produce the formal evidence of your right to take possession, in order to relieve me from the imputation of acquiescence in your claim.

Sergt. Quinn, of the Court Squad, produced the order of Superintendent Matsell and Inspector Dilks directing that the Police recognize the new Justices.

Judge Hogan said: Then I cheerfully and respectfully obey.

Judge Morgan produced his certificate of appointment by the Mayor and his indorsement by the Board of Aldermen, and by virtue of that commission claimed his seat. Judge Hogan responded, "All right," and introduced Judge Morgan to the officers and attachés of the court. On taking leave of the officers of the court, with whom he had been associated for ten years, Judge Hogan said it was a pleasure to thank the officers, particularly those connected with the Police Department, for the aid and assistance they had given him. He had suggested certain improvements which were adopted, and he thought no one would be able to say there was any confusion or disorder in leaving his seat to his successor. He bid them all good-by.

Judge Morgan thanked Judge Hogan for the courtesy he had extended to him, and the facility given for the discharge of the duties upon which he now entered. The first case that came before the new Justice was that of John Green, charged with being drunk and disorderly. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Judge Coulter yesterday forenoon occupied the bench at the Yorkville Police Court, and disposed of the watch returns. He also appeared at the Court-house in the afternoon, but as Superintendent Matsell had instructed the Captains of Police to take no prisoners to court after 11:30 A. M., he had no opportunity of exercising the functions of a magistrate. A number of Deputy Sheriffs were present for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the injunction. Judge Coulter will this morning visit the court, and, if necessary, resist any attempt of either of the new Justices to usurp the "ermine." Neither Judge Murray nor Judge Wandell appeared in the Court-house yesterday.

THE CLAIMS OF THE JUSTICES IN THE STATE COURTS.

To-morrow is the day fixed by Judge Robinson's order for argument on the motion to continue the injunction against the newly-appointed Police Justices, issued at the suit of Justice Coulter, of the Seventh District Court. By the complaint in the case it appears that while all the newly-appointed Justices are joined as defendants, the bulk of the allegations are directed against Judge Coulter's old rival, Judge Murray. The complaint recites at great length the election of Judge Coulter, in November, 1870, for the term of six years; that at such election Murray was a rival candidate, and defeated; that subsequently a suit was commenced by authority of the Attorney General to enforce Murray's right to the office, and that on the trial thereof the jurors were discharged without rendering a verdict, having been unable to agree; that plaintiff, after such election, took the prescribed oath of office, entered upon the duties thereof, and has since continued to perform the same and draw the salary therefor; that Murray and his codefendants have unlawfully confederated and conspired together to deprive him (Coulter) of the books, papers, and documents appertaining to the office, and of the occupation of the rooms assigned therefor, to interrupt him in the performance of his duties, and deprive him of the salary attached thereto, and to that end were to make a pretended demand on him for possession of the office on the 4th inst. He further alleges that at a meeting of the defendants, held in Chambers street, on the 28th day of October, Henry Murray was designated by his codefendants as the person under whose direction the wrongs and violence so agreed upon and threatened shall be done and committed; that the purpose of defendants in their contemplated acts is to get possession of plaintiff's office otherwise than by action of quo warranto, and thus tend to defeat plaintiff's just defenses in such action, and inflict upon him irreparable injuries, unless restrained by injunction.

AT THE OTHER COURTS.

At 12:40 o'clock the newly-appointed Justices, James T. Kilbreth and Thomas B. Sherwood, entered the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Cox was in his seat. The gentlemen proceeded immediately behind the bar, and, having shown their authority, Mr. Kilbreth placed his hand gently upon Justice Cox's shoulder, thus formally ejecting him. Justice Cox then presented his protest, and Mr. Kilbreth took the seat. The new incumbents were then formally introduced to the clerks, interpreter, and reporters, after which Justice Cox retired.

At the Essex Market Police Court, during the afternoon, Justice Scott, who was on the bench, received a formal notification from the Justices newly appointed to succeed Justice Shandley and himself in the duties of their office. Justice Otterbourgh took the bench at 2 o'clock.

THE TAINTOR CASE REVIVED.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judges Benedict and Woodruff, Mr. A. O. Hall made application for a new trial in the case of Frank L. Taintor, who was recently convicted of misappropriating the finances of the Atlantic National Bank. The prosecution claimed, first, that, as Cashier, the defendant misapplied or embezzled the bank funds, and second, that he did so with intent to injure the bank. The defendant at trial admitted each physical act of withdrawing funds, and a mental assent thereunto. He controverted that such withdrawal amounted to misapplication; that he intended to defraud by his withdrawals. His counsel contended that the withdrawal was not misapplication, because defendant intended advantage to the bank by what he did, and that there was, when he withdrew funds, a contingency of benefit to the bank equal to that contingency of loss which ultimately followed. They argued that, even if there were a technical misapplication of funds, the prosecution must give evidence of intent to defraud. The prosecution averred that the technical misapplication concluded defendant against contesting the intent question. Counsel for defendant also argued that even if these acts of withdrawal, or misapplication, of themselves presumed intent to defraud, then this was a presumption that he should have opportunity to answer by evidence tending to show innocent intent. And intent not to injure the bank, but to benefit it by successful results arising from gains upon the commercial use he made of the bank funds withdrawn, even although his judgment was imprudent. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

NEW-JERSEY SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The sixteenth annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday-school Association will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst. The music will be directed by Prof. Wm. F. Sherwin, of Newark. Revs. T. De Witt Talmage, H. M. Gallaher, G. A. Peltz, J. H. Vincent, C. N. Sims, H. Clay Trumbull, President Cattell, of Lafayette College, and others will be present. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Morris and Essex Division return free all delegates who pay full fare to the convention. Return tickets can be procured of S. W. Clarke, Esq., Secretary of the Association. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have also agreed to reduce fares over their roads to delegates to the convention.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

VIRGINIA.

DISTRESSING EFFECTS OF THE PANIC ON INDUSTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

The effects of the financial panic are still painfully visible here. Every department of business has been badly crippled, and continues so, except that real estate is temporarily in increased demand for investment. But this demand for real estate will soon be satisfied, as it is merely the result of the want of confidence in other securities and the fear that if money be deposited in the banks it may be locked up by suspension.

THE TREDEGAR IRON WORKS.

Some time ago the great Tredegar Iron Works, located here, of which Gen. Joseph R. Anderson is President and manager, had to suspend their operations and discharge nearly all their employes, numbering 700 or 800, causing much distress among the workmen and their families, and embarrassing the various tradesmen whose business depended on the sales to these employes. In fact, this one suspension was a serious blow to the whole community, as we were all either directly or indirectly interested in the large sums of money which the works weekly placed in circulation here.

THE TOBACCO FACTORIES.

On the Saturday of the first panic week more than half of our tobacco factories ceased operations and discharged a very large number of operatives, and few, if any, of these factories have yet resumed work. Before the panic the internal revenue receipts here daily on manufactured tobacco amounted to from $10,000 to $12,000, while during the last month the daily receipts from the same source have averaged only about $4,000. That indicates the real falling off in the business consequent on the panic; but it is quite impossible to estimate the amount of suffering entailed upon the poor colored employes—men, women, and children—who have thus lost the only employment to which they have been accustomed to look for their daily bread.

THE FLOURING MILLS.

Our great flouring mills are working to only a small per cent. of their capacity, and nearly every branch of manufactures here has reduced its force. In some cases the pay of the workmen has been cut down; but I believe that this is exceptional rather than general.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Our retail merchants make great complaints of the smallness of their sales, and the difficulty if not impossibility of collections. The wholesalers have had as good sales as usual, they say, in nearly every department of trade; but, if so, they must have sold on time at very liberal rates, as the effects of the panic have extended throughout the country. For instance, immediately after the beginning of the panic all our warehouses were rapidly overflowed with tobacco, wheat, &c., for which there was no sale, and now the supply greatly exceeds the very limited demand. On this account there were not one-fourth the people in attendance this year on our State Fair that there usually are. The receipts at the Fair were $2,000 or $3,000 less than last year, and the receipts of the theatre were $600 less during the week than during Fair week of 1872. The theatre is now closed, and will be only opened occasionally during the season. Another bad result of the panic is the partial stay of progress in the growth of the city. Until the recent financial troubles began there was a most astonishing and gratifying amount of building going on all over the city and in the suburbs, but now there is a pause in the development of the city, and some of the houses that were begun are left unfinished waiting for better times. I have just been told by a gentleman who is well informed that of the few tobacco factories now at work, only two or three are working as many as three-fourths of their former force, and all the iron manufactories have reduced their force to about one-fourth what it was before the panic.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Our banks are paying currency on small checks, but are still answering all large demands by certified checks. One of the three banking-houses that suspended—Isaacs, Taylor & Williams—has begun to pay off its liabilities, having on Saturday paid a pro rata of ten per cent. to depositors, &c. The suspension of Fisk & Hatch in New-York has caused the suspension of payment by the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company, but this does not appear to affect us here very materially, as the financial operations of the company in no way involve anybody here, and so far, it seems, their employes and contractors have been paid.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

While there is a great deal of embarrassment on all hands among business men, and also much suffering among the discharged employes and their families, it is feared that there will be much more of both unless relief is found at an early day. Our mechanics and laborers must have employment, or steal, or starve, or be provided for by charity, and our manufacturers and other operators must resume business, sell out, or break. We are all trying to keep up a cheerful spirit, and hope for the best, but there is so great and so long-continued a strain upon us that there must be a general collapse unless our supply of capital is enlarged and public confidence restored.

To-morrow is election day, and it is possible that when it is over we shall be able to understand our situation better and to provide for its demands.

DELAWARE.

THE WILMINGTON (DEL.) SHIP-YARDS BUSY—IRON MILLS CLOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 4.—There were no extensive discharges at the Harlan & Hollingsworth ship-yard on Saturday, as it was rumored there would be. Pusey, Jones & Co. are reported to have sufficient work to keep them busy until next Summer. Besides the new steam-ship for the Cromwell Line, they are building two smaller ones for South American waters. John V. Rice & Co.'s iron foundry closed on Saturday. Joseph Bancroft & Sons expect to run their cotton mills all Winter. They employ about 130 hands. Hills & Jones, makers of machinists' tools, have reduced the hours of labor and the rate of wages also, owing to the dullness of trade. The General Whitney, a new iron steam-ship, built for the Morgan Line, between Boston and New-York, by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, will go on her trial trip to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN BERKS COUNTY—PARTIAL STOPPAGE OF MILLS AND FOUNDRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 4.—There is every prospect that there will be considerable suffering in this city and the vicinity during the Winter, owing to the large number of people who will be thrown out of employment by the stagnation existing in all business enterprises, and which is now beginning to be severely felt in this district. It is said that although the laboring classes here have been, as a rule, provident, yet there are considerable numbers who will be almost destitute as soon as they are deprived of work. Appeals are already being made by the benevolent societies for subscriptions to relieve the distress anticipated; and from the tone of feeling expressed by the people generally, there is every reason to believe that assistance will be freely given. The hat factories here, some sixteen in number, have all suspended operations, owing to the unsettled conditions of the New-York market, where the great bulk of the hats made here are sent. No orders are being received and the greatest difficulty is experienced in making selections. By the stoppage of these factories, about 1,000 hands are thrown out of employment. The monthly pay-roll amounted to about $30,000. The probabilities are that work will not be resumed until Spring. The iron works in the City and neighborhood are mostly all continuing their operations, although a reduction of wages has been made and a large number of hands discharged. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have dismissed a great number of men from their shops and mills, and are working with the remainder on about half time. A reduction of fifteen per cent. has also been made in their wages. Seyfert & McManus, who are large iron-masters, and employ a large number of men, are working as usual, having several contracts on hand, which it is thought will enable them to carry on through the Winter, although some reduction in time may possibly have to be made. The iron furnaces around here are nearly all in full blast, and will be kept so as long as possible. The hardware works of Rick Brothers and Harbster Brothers are also working full time, and it is thought will continue to operate throughout the Winter, as also the bolt and nut factory of J. H. Sternbergh. The two paper mills in this city are in full operation, and employ the usual number of hands. The cotton mill of Gamer & Co. has been closed, and a large number of men and girls are thus thrown out of work. The men engaged in the building trade have as yet plenty of work, as there are a large number of buildings in course of construction, and which have yet to be finished. There is, however, no prospect of any fresh contract being made. Among the store-keepers, complaints are very general to the effect that there is no business doing, and the belief appears to be gaining ground that no change for the better is likely to occur for some time.

THE CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD IN TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A late edition of the *Evening Telegraph* says: There were rumors on the street this afternoon that the California and Texas Construction Company, which is engaged in building by contract the Texas Pacific Railroad, was embarrassed. On inquiry in official circles the following statement of the case was obtained:

The California and Texas Construction Company was unable to meet all its paper maturing today. The present financial condition of the country has rendered it impossible for the company to realize ready cash on its assets, although they are very largely in excess of its liabilities. It is hoped that an improvement of the financial condition of the country will speedily bring about a restoration of confidence and the construction of the line. Over $300,000 of its paper, most of it indorsed by prominent stockholders, went to protest. The liabilities of the Construction Company are reported at $4,500,000, in notes variously indorsed, all maturing within ninety days; $1,600,000 of loans on collaterals and individual security; $600,000 of unsecured obligations in the shape of drafts, and $250,000 of floating debt, amounting in all to nearly $7,000,000. This amount, with over $4,000,000 of cash paid in on the stock of the Construction Company, has been expended, under careful management, in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and there are 300 miles of the road completed, equipped, and in operation, and about 150 miles additional graded, bridged, and ready for the iron. The resources of the Construction Company consist of $35,000 per mile of completed road of first mortgage bonds of the railroad company, secured by a lien on the railroad, its equipments, franchises, and 1,000 acres of land per mile, granted by the State of Texas; over $2,000,000 of unpaid construction stock, most of which will be promptly paid, and private property of individual indorsers, which is very large. It is believed that the creditors, most of whom hold large amounts, will speedily arrange for an extension of the liabilities of the company, so as to give time to realize money without ruinous sacrifices, required by the present stringency of the times.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS DECLARING DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Most of the city banks have declared dividends—the Southwark Bank, twelve per cent.; the Philadelphia, seven per cent.; the Girard, Germantown, Kensington, Corn Exchange, Consolidation, and People's Banks, six per cent. each; the Central, Commercial, Mechanics', Farmers' and Mechanics', Spring Garden, and Union Banks, five per cent. each; the Commerce and Manufacturers' Banks, four per cent. each; and the Bank of the Republic, three and a half per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MEETING OF LOWELL MANUFACTURERS—AGREEMENT TO REDUCE THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—A meeting of the Presidents and Treasurers of the manufacturing companies of Lowell, who form the Merrimac Water Power Association, was held in this city this afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the situation and the desirability of curtailing production. The following companies were represented: The Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Appleton's Company, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Booth Cotton Mills, and Massachusetts Cotton Mills. The Lowell Bleachery and the Lowell Machine Shop were also represented. These are the only manufacturing companies of importance in Lowell, and with the exception of the two last they are all engaged in the production of cotton, woolen, and printed goods, the cotton mills running 515,552 spindles and 12,998 looms, and the woolen mills running 38,916 spindles, and 595 power, carpet, lasting and broad looms. These mills employ 12,170 operatives, the machine shops employ 1,100, and the bleachery 360—in all, 13,630. After some discussion it was determined by the representatives of cotton and woolen mills to run only three-quarter time, that is forty-eight hours instead of sixty-five hours, per week. This arrangement will affect the Appleton Company, who are already running three-quarter time. It is supposed that the managers of the machine shop and the bleachery will inaugurate a corresponding reduction in their hours of labor. It is not thought that this short time will last longer than the turn of the year at the furthest, while any marked improvement in the money market would set the mills going full time again immediately. The measure is essentially a precautionary one. It is in no way necessitated by any want of financial stability, the companies having had a long era of prosperity and being exceptionally sound; but, in the absence of orders of importance, it is thought wiser to curtail the production a little. The operatives have nearly all got money in the savings banks, and are fully able to meet the decrease of wages for a while without inconvenience.

TENNESSEE.

THE TROUBLE ON THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—There is no material change in the situation, to-day, at the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. There is little, if any, disposition on the part of the men to resort to violence. The noon mail train went out without molestation. No attempt was made to send freight or night trains. The officials of the road are not disposed to force violence, but are acting cautiously. A conference was had this afternoon between the men and the officers of the road. The men are now in secret session, and there is some prospect that there will be a settlement to-morrow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—Some uneasiness having been exhibited in regard to the savings banks in this city, the Board of Trade, at their meeting last night, passed resolutions expressing full confidence in the banks, and recommending them, in case of a run, to refuse payment altogether rather than attempt to raise money at a ruinous sacrifice. The savings banks to-day determined to pay no depositors till Jan. 1.

THE KELSEY CASE.

A singular case of misleading the detectives has recently come to light in St. Louis. Some time ago Dr. Banks, of Huntington, Long Island, received a letter over the signature of Semington, from that city, in which it was stated that the writer possessed information about Kelsey, which he was willing to furnish if required. If Banks desired to communicate with him on the subject he directed him to send a "personal," accompanied by a letter, to one of the St. Louis morning papers. Banks at once wrote in reply, and offered $1,000 for information that would lead to Kelsey's arrest. To this letter his correspondent replied, that Kelsey was in "the pineries," but he refused to accept compensation in the matter. It was then arranged that Banks should have an interview with Semington, and about two weeks ago he arrived in St. Louis, and found that the letters were sent to him by a man named H. Granville Gray, *nom de plume* of Semington. Gray described Kelsey's appearance and idiosyncracies so accurately that his statements were relied upon as being correct. He positively refused to accept money at first, but afterward permitted Banks to give him $250 to pay expenses. About ten days ago Gray started for the pineries, and, as previously arranged, a detective followed him a few days later, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal Comstock, who had a warrant for the arrest of Kelsey, for making improper use of the mails. Gray instructed them to call at the St. James Hotel in Minneapolis, where they would find him, but on reaching that place they found that no such hotel was known there, and not until then was it discovered that Gray had deceived them. Banks returned home about a week ago, sadly disappointed, and the affair has been regarded as one of the cleverest deceptions practiced on the detectives for some time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be a foot-ball match between the twenties of Columbia and Rutgers, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at St. George Cricket Grounds.

At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth street, during the month of October, 215 new patients were treated.

The regular weekly lecture before the Liberal Club will take place at its rooms, Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, on Friday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. T. C. Hilgard, United States Coast Survey. Subject—"On the Mathematical Genesis in Both Living Kingdoms."

Following the fashion, Stamford, Conn., is to have a centennial demonstration on Thursday over the circumstance that its Baptist Church will be 100 years old on that day. This was originally an offshoot of the First Baptist Church of this City, and its present Pastor is Rev. Dr. Lathrop, who is well known here as having for many years been Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of New-York.

BROOKLYN.

Bishop Littlejohn will deliver a lecture this evening, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, on "The Latest Phases of the Old Catholic Reform Movement," for the benefit of All Saints' Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Adirondack Steel Works have closed on account of lack of business.

On Monday night an unknown man, apparently fifty-five years of age, died in a Newark street car, and up to a late hour last night had not been identified.

In the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday, Bartolini, the Italian convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails, was sentenced to one year in the New-Jersey State Prison.

A new depot is to be erected on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Voorhees Station and Middlebush. The people in the vicinity have contributed the site and $2,500 in cash.

The beach for five miles around the steamboat landing at Cape May is covered with "bony" fish, chased ashore on Sunday night by snapping mackerel. The farmers in the vicinity are hauling them away for fertilizing purposes.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

A GERMAN MORTALLY STABBED IN A BEER SALOON—ARREST OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

A number of German piano-forte makers gave a ball in the Assembly Room, over the beer saloon of J. Knupfh, No. 340 East Fifty-fourth street. By morning, a great number of those present were intoxicated and quarrelsome. Morris Sollinger, a young German, nineteen years old, residing at No. 246 East Forty-seventh street, accompanied by a friend named Jacques, entered the bar-room. Both had been drinking, and, on five or six of the piano-makers who had been dancing entering the room, a quarrel and fight ensued. One of the piano-makers drew a large clasp-knife and stabbed Sollinger in the left side, inflicting a wound five inches in length, and of such a depth that the physicians in attendance declare that Sollinger cannot possibly live. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and, subsequently, the Nineteenth Precinct Police, under Capt. Gunner, succeeded in arresting Henry Unkerhoffer, of Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; George Learing, of No. 413 East Fifty-fourth street; Charles Oswalde, of No. 335 East Fifty-fourth street; Frederick Knieffer, of No. 333 East Fifty-fourth street, and Philip Block, of No. 334 East Fifty-fourth street, who were in the saloon at the time of the affray. The police are of the opinion that Unkerhoffer is the man who stabbed Sollinger, and are seeking further evidence in the case. Coroner Herrman was notified yesterday evening to take Sollinger's ante-mortem statement.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

Some portraits of Mr. Wilkie Collins, just produced by Mr. Sarony, present very favorable examples of the progress which is being made in this department of art. As a rule, photographic portraits are hard and disagreeable—they exaggerate the least pleasing features of the human countenance, and fail to catch that diversified expression which often turns a plain face into a very engaging one. Mr. Sarony has overcome this defect better than any other artist, just because he is a true artist himself. His "composition" pieces are really wonderful studies—well worth the attention of all lovers of art. In one of the new portraits to which we have referred above, Mr. Wilkie Collins is represented standing near an easel gazing at a picture. Works of art are grouped near him, and this general arrangement is highly artistic. But it is in the lines of the figure that the skill of Mr. Sarony is chiefly shown. Mr. Collins has the look of a man standing in an easy attitude in his own home—not the least like a man going through the process of "having his portrait taken." In such a case as this a photograph is made a picture which is worth preserving in a family. People will look at it and say, "It may be true to nature—but it is not the friend whose face we know." Mr. Sarony has conquered the great difficulty of his art, and we may expect to see him win even greater triumphs yet.

THE JAMAICA SOUTH MURDER.

The excitement in the neighborhood of Jamaica South, Long Island, has rather increased than diminished since the details of the wanton murder have been known. When the officers knocked at the door of Gilligan's residence at Woodlawn, yesterday, they were refused admittance, Gilligan's wife stating that her husband was not at home. The officers, however, expressing their determination to kick in the door, it was opened. They found Gilligan lying upon a sofa, feigning sleep, with a double-barreled gun, loaded and capped, standing beside him. He denied at first that he had been on the meadows the day of the murder, but at length acknowledged it. In a closet of an adjoining room were found his coat, pantaloons, and boots, which had been worn by him on Sunday morning, and in another room was found a double-barreled gun, loaded and capped, with a shot pouch containing two kinds of shot, exactly corresponding with those found in the body of Mr. Howard, the murdered farmer. It is stated that Linnan and Gilligan, the accused murderer and accomplice respectively, have confessed.

[Advertisement.]

TO-NIGHT THE ANNUAL CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY opens at No. 389 Broadway. Those wishing to attend should apply during the day.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST POOL.—Claflin & Co.'s friends have made a "pool" for their benefit, and all goes swimmingly with them. Knox don't require a pool, for his Winter Hats are in active demand and business is splendid at his stores, Nos. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Buy your Hats at Knox's.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ville du Havre, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Chaffray, Mr. and Miss Warner, Mr. Echmann, Mr. Coleman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Lazuaras, Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, three Misses Jay, and maid, Mr. Million, Mr. and Mrs. Dorticos and three children, Mr. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow and three daughters, Mr. Bing, Mr. De Metz, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Brown, Count and Countess De Bellone, Mr. Hall, Mr. Dellon, Mr. Haugsbourg, Mr. and Mrs. De St. Cyr, M. M. Hennesey, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Beams, Mrs., Miss, and two Misses Reis, Mr. Latting, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. Shopp, Mr. and Mrs. De Lagrange, Mr. Louante, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Miss Laing, Gen. Cullum, Miss Hennekins, Miss Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Julia José, Mr. and Mrs. Darrin, Mr. MacLane, Mr. Pendleton and son, Mrs. Pendleton, four daughters, and one maid, Mr. Chrisolm, Soiss Ramon, Michel Juler, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell, M. M. Donnell, fils, Mr. Principe, Laviada José, Mr. Dominguez, Mr. and Mrs. Bachen, Mr. Hummings, Mr. Sckleapfer, Mr. and Mrs. Keane and child, Miss Hennigs, Luie de Arisqueta, Mr. Estebanda, Mrs. Marwin and one child, Mr. Hayne, son, and one maid, Mr. and Mrs. Sagerac, Arthur Shiff, Gal. Donaldson, Son Excell. Baltazzi, Mlle. Roberts, Schiff Eugene, Mrs. Schwarts, Delon Wibaud, Mr. Haury, Mr. Béliaud, Soeur Dobbins, Mr. and Mrs. Begue, Mrs. Cres, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice, Mr. Muller, Mr. Langier, Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Veniard, Mr. Zachett, Mr. Bonniol, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Paturel, Mr. Schlewowitz, Mr. Stinzi, Mr. Toliat, Mr. and Mrs. Coussirat, Mr. Baugalupi, Mr. Wohler, Mr. and Mrs. Denis, Mr. and Mrs. Bussiere and child, Mr. Nauhuorbeke, Mr. Baraki, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fatout, Mr. Cissot, Mrs. Durand and two children, Mr. Giranse, Mrs. Dupuys, Mr. Mancel, Mrs. Cordier, Mrs. Caylor, Misses Pichon, Mrs. Bertrand, Mr. Martin, Mr. Elum, Mr. Waltz, Mr. and Mrs. Sutterlutti, Mr. Messmer, Mr. Clement, Mr. Pesback, Mr. Gasser, Mrs. Stocker, Mr. Sutter, Mr. Guttleben, Mrs. Wiedecker and two children, Mrs. Hobstetter, Mr. Baumann, Jacobin Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Wiederer and three children, Mr. Scherrer, Mr. Ankelin, Mr. Bernhard, Mr. Wiggerhauser, Mr. Blum, Mr. Hietzler, Mr. Mannberger, Mr. Schepp, Mr. Huppy, Miss Bertrand, Mr. Bacquet, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Olivieri, Mr. Moise, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and two children, Mr. Biedermann, Mr. Deschamps, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Guyay, Mr. Chamb, Mr. and Mrs. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Oeschly, Mr. and Mrs. Perraud and son, Sœur Antonio del Angelo, Sœur St. Bernard, Sœur Marie Madeleine, Sœur Ste Genevieve, Sœur Ste Ambroise, Mme. Gullo, L'Abbe Wigrou, Abbe Heran L'Abbe Graverdy, Mr. Fontana, Mr. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholome, Mr. Lacherd, Mr. Reich, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Mr. Comors, Mr. Cusart, Miss Kearne, Lauro Gaetano, Mr. Lacha and two daughters, Mlle. Theuret, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlman, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Laverne and two daughters, Gongora Santiago, Mr. and Mrs. Bems, Mr. Lodi, Mr. Deguillot, Miss Lebalt, Mr. and Miss Vergez, Mr. Sembres, Mr. Larrien, Mrs. Soussingers, Mrs. Agaillon and son, Mr. Kreutzer, Mr. Rath, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Wikisbach, Mr. Vignor, Mrs. Le Brouster and son, Mr. Bohner. Third class—Mr. Lescombe, Mrs. Kulewska, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Baumont, Mr. and Mrs. Kuyer and two children, Mr. Phaffli, Mr. Loth, Mr. Porchea, Mr. and Mrs. Galasse, Mr. Agasse, Mr. and Miss Dechain, Mr. and Mrs. Vernet, Miss Corday, Mr. and Mrs. Boisserand, Mr. Giorauni, Mr. Boero, Miss Boero, Mr. and Mrs. Barigalupi, Mr. Bozler, Mr. Hirsler, Mr. Werdenschlag, Mr. Klauber, Mr. and Mrs. Manasier, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Tiklmann, Mr. [illegible]stetter, Mr. Hildbrand, Mr. and Mrs. Dreier and [illegible] children, Mr. Pobst, Mr. Perthe, Mr. Hugi, [illegible], Mr. Chopin, Miss Chauplot, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Grauchet, Mr. Wicker, Miss Chreticno.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Dr. and Mrs. G. N. Perine and two children, T. Russell, M. Slade, T. W. Wilde, T. Angle, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. J. Meecham, Mrs. Llewellyn and son, Miss M. Edwards, Miss A. Maish, Mrs. W. Bell, Mr. Whipple, Capt. J. B. Fusette, C. Greene, A. Eurice, Rev. M. Lynch, J. McCartney, C. W. Bassano, Mr. Purcell, Miss A. Gardner, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. S. J. Schofield and two children, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Erneste, Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Edwards, Rev. B. Lecham, Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Smith and three children, Miss S. E. Jones, Capt. T. W. Harrington, J. Trunnell, Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—J. C. Jackson wife, and two children, Dr. S. M. Valentine and three children, Mrs. A. Guion, S. A. Stephenson and wife, W. Peacock and four children, Rev. J. and Mrs. Barnett and two children, Johnson Richards, Wm. Hillens, Mrs. Jackson, James Sharer and wife, Mrs. Gough and two children, L. Marschauser, Miss Jane Ecclestone, Mr. Neff, Mr. Barton, Mrs. A. Crapo and daughter, A. Carrington, Mr. Hart, Rev. C. B. Coffin, Rev. R. S. Noyes, Rev. Geo. Merriam and wife, John Savage, Miss Higginbotham, John Mays and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, James Nelly, Thomas McGash, J. L. Rosenthal, C. Howard, Miss H. Currie, Jane F. Regan, Mrs. Marshall, Louis Roach.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....4:53 | Moon rises...6:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:44 | Gov. Island..8:33 | Hell Gate...9:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Oct. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Oct. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Ville du Havre, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Oct. 24, and Brest 25, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Reed, Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Experienced heavy head winds and seas the entire passage.

Bark Martino, (Ital.,) Girgenti, Genoa 63 ds., and 44 ds. from Gibraltar, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Sappho, (of Halifax,) Davidson, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brig Susan, for a port N. of Hatteras in 14 ds.; brig Edith, (Br.,) for Philadelphia Oct. 23.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch,) Plummer, Cienfuegos Oct. 4, with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to Theo. Foulke; Oct. 8, lat. 23 40, lon. 88, experienced a fearful hurricane, and a most terrific sea from all quarters; 6th, saw several disabled vessels, and one ship, apparently cotton loaded, totally dismasted; could not get near enough to speak her, but saw them rig a small sail on the stump of the mizzenmast; have had continual N. E. gales.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville 8 ds., with railroad ties to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with schrs. Yankee Blade and Seabrook, for New-York.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Plymouth, with lobsters to D. Haley.

Schr. Mambrino Chief, (of Boston,) McQuien, Para 23 days, with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Edward Burnet, for New-York in 6 ds.; Joseph Stover, hence, arr. Oct. 6; Oct. 10, 45 miles from Para, spoke schr. Gerah Banker, hence, 45 ds. out.

SAILED—Steam-ships Morro Castle, for Havana; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Virgo, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; bark Juanilla, for ——; brig Wm. Dobson, for Barbados.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

BELOW.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Alladin, (Norw.,) Housken, from Stavenger.

Bark Joshua Loring, Marshall, from Sagua via Delaware Breakwater.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. steamer Worcester, from Savannah; brig Marshall Dutch, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charles H. Kelly, from Pensacola; Frank and Emily, from Charleston.

Also arr. brigs Minnie Abbs, from Malaga, and H. M. Morris, from Havana; schr. Pomona, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; bark J. G. Norwood, from Rockport; brig O. T. Packard, from Rockport; schr. Richmond, Long, from Richmond, Me.; schrs. Equator, from Bahama, and F. K. Shaw, from Beaufort, S. C., for Boston, leaky.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 4.—The steamer Pennsylvania, of the American line from Liverpool, passed in at 1:30 P. M.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York, and Seminole, from Boston; schr. Jno. H. Kimball, from Bath; bark Traveller, from Buenos Ayres.

Cld. bark La Plata, for Liverpool; schr. Annie P. Chase, for Maine.

Sld. steam-ship Tiber, for Liverpool; Leo and Regulator, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 3.—Arr. brigs Jesse Rhynas, Baltimore, for Boston; Hampden, Philadelphia, for do.; schrs. Cygnus and Isabel H. Irons, Philadelphia, for Boston; John B. Norris, Northport, for do.; Ring Dove, Weehawken, for do.; Nellie Carr, Hoboken, for Bucksport; Fannie Hanmer, Philadelphia, for Nantucket; Balloon, Bangor, for New-York; James H. Gordon, Allemania, and Reno not yet boarded.

Sld. steamer Charles A. Warren, schr. Mary Louise.

An item recently appeared in the newspapers relative to the missing schooner Henry Castoff, which is in part erroneous. The Captain has not been in the Tombs in New-York, and the mate, who had charge of her when she last left Baltimore, is a very capable man, and had already seen a good deal of service in the same vessel. It is reported that she was leaking quite badly when leaving Hampton Roads, and it is probable that during the gale of Oct. 6 she foundered. It is possible that her crew may have been taken off, and will yet be heard from. She was last seen off Cape Henlopen, Oct. 6.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Nov. 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Oct. 25 for Glasgow, arrived here to-day, and proceeded.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
from former prices, thus presenting an unusually favorable opportunity to purchase
CHOICE BRONZE SETS AND SINGLE PIECES,
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
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RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS of every description,
LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
At Very Low Prices.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
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ARE SELLING
FINE OVERCOATS,
AND FINE
Suits for Gents and Boys,
MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, AT PRICES
WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

BARGAINS IN
FRENCH CHINA
WE OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. SETS AND PIECES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN FACTORY, NO. 4 GREAT JONES ST., WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, OR INITIALS, IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths,
Have opened, in connection with their wholesale business, a department for retailing their own productions in New-York. The attention of the public is respectfully requested to this superb stock of Solid Silver-ware and Gorham Plated-ware now offered at retail.
SALES-ROOMS: BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
Black and Colored
GROS GRAINS.
We would invite attention to our large assortment of these fabrics, comprising all new and desirable colorings, selected specially for our retail trade.
The Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not crack or change color in wearing, and we recommend them highly for cheapness, beauty and durability.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
Grand and Chrystie sts.

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Le Boutillier Bros.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, MERINOS,
CASHMERES, CAMEL'S HAIR, EMPRESS
CLOTH, SERGES, MOHAIRS, &C.,
AT
25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.
No. 48 East Fourteenth Street,
UNION SQUARE.

FURNITURE.
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES,
SELECTED IN PARIS AND VIENNA BY
ONE OF THE FIRM.
PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES IN BEAUTIFUL TINTS.
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NOW OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF
AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN SOLID GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

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